

# Hurd orders inquiry on pub bombers

## Check on new evidence after author's campaign

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, yesterday announced a special police investigation to examine new evidence on the conviction of four people for the Woolwich and Guildford public house bombings by the Provisional IRA 13 years ago.

The announcement of the inquiry yesterday, came seven days after the anniversary of the conviction of the four in 1975.

It follows a campaign against the convictions, including a book by Mr Robert Kee, the journalist and broadcaster, and a Yorkshire TV investigation in the spring.

## Inflation figure calms City

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The City was reassured yesterday when July's expected increase in inflation turned out to be relatively modest. Prices rose in the year to July by 4.4 per cent compared with a rise of 4.2 per cent in the year to June.

Gill-edged prices responded by closing 11 higher and share prices were also slightly firmer with the FTSE 100 index closing 5.3 up at 2295.4.

Inflation rate: page 33

## Islam in Britain



The worldwide growth of Islam as a religious, political, economic and social force has its echo in Britain, where there are now more than a million Muslims and nearly 400 mosques.

On Monday *The Times* begins a major series on a community which for many years has been part of "hidden Britain" but which is now emerging as a key influence on the lives of all British people.

## Portfolio Gold

There is £20,000 to be won today in the Times Portfolio Gold competition - the weekly prize of £2,000 and the daily prize which has risen to £12,000 because there was no winner yesterday, for the second consecutive day.

Portfolio list, page 25; weekly check, page 31.

## INDEX

Home News	2,3,5
Overseas	6,7
Business	23-27
Sport	34-38
Births, deaths, marriages	11
Bridge	11
Court	10
Crosswords	14,19
Diary	8
Entertainment	12
Family money	28-32
Features	8,13-20
Information	34
Law Report	9
Leading articles	9
Legal and financial services	33
Letters	9
Obituary	10
Religion	10
Science	11
Services	11
Shopping	16,17
Travel	14
TV & Radio	21
Universities	11
Weather	22
Whis	10

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## Reagan drama pilot is freed

From Charles Bremner, New York

The pilot of a private plane that almost collided with President Reagan's helicopter as it was landing at his California ranch was released yesterday after being questioned by the FBI and the President's Secret Service.

Sources quoted the pilot as saying that the aircraft had strayed while he was searching for his contact lenses. He had taken them out and given them to his passenger to clean. The passenger had apparently dropped them on the floor.

The President's helicopter, Marine 1, was four miles from the Rancho del Cielo in the Santa Ynez mountains north of Santa Barbara on Thursday night, preparing to land, when the local airport controllers signalled that an unidentified aircraft was approaching it from the north.

The pilot of a back-up helicopter, Nighthawk 2, spotted the Piper Cherokee about 100ft off the ground in the prohibited airspace near the

Photograph: page 7

ranch. He warned the President's pilot, who took "gentle evasive action" in the form of a climbing turn. The Piper, with two men on board, passed between 200 and 300ft in front and 150ft below the President's helicopter, according to Mr Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman.

"Nobody who was with us was aware that an incident had taken place," Mr Fitzwater said. As well as the President, the helicopter was carrying Mr Frank Carucci, the National Security Adviser, Mr Howard Baker, the Chief of Staff, Mr Fitzwater and Dr John Hutton, the President's physician.

A photographer who filmed the near-collision said: "They didn't appear to swerve as they approached each other's air space. I saw the helicopter coming out of the east... And the other plane swooped right by."

A third Marine helicopter pursued the Piper southwards until it landed 50 miles away at John Wayne Airport in Orange County. The pilot was arrested and questioned.

He was released yesterday after the Secret Service determined that "there was no criminal intent" on the part of the pilot or the passenger.

The Secret Service refused to release the pilot's name because "no charges are anticipated". But he now faces proceedings from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Though the pilot was not officially identified, an aircraft hire firm in Vancouver, Washington State, said it owned the Piper and that it had been leased on Monday to a Mr William Myers, a resident of the area.

Daily prayer, page 7



Helene Ciszek, aged 11, from Montpellier, France, who had a heart-lung transplant at Brompton Hospital, London, in May, showing a happy recovery during a visit to Holland Park yesterday. Photograph: Nick Rogers.

## British Airways holds back on Airbus decision

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British Airways yesterday confirmed the first part of a massive order for American built jets, but deferred a decision on the rest to give the European plane-makers Airbus Industrie a chance to produce a detailed specification for their proposed four engine contender.

Lord King, chairman of British Airways, announced to shareholders at an extraor-

Photograph: page 2

inary general meeting of the company in London that it would buy 11 Boeing 767 short to medium range aircraft powered by Rolls Royce engines in a deal worth around £500 million. A further 15 aircraft are being held under an option to buy.

But, he said, an eleventh hour intervention by Airbus Industrie had resulted in a postponement of the order for long range aircraft which was expected to go to the McDonnell Douglas MD11.

He revealed that only a last minute telephone call from Mr Jan Pierson, the Airbus President, from his holiday villa in Cortina, had halted the signing of a contract for the MD 11.

A draft contract had already

been drawn up and McDonnell Douglas was poised to sign for seven of its three engine long range MD 11s when Airbus made its new proposals, which included a lower price and the offer to lease other aircraft to British Airways until the Airbus is ready in five years.

But, Lord King said, the Airbus A340 being offered was still a "paper" aircraft, and because its detailed specifications had not yet been drawn up no contract could be considered until early next year.

The sudden change of heart neatly avoided a political row over British Airways' refusal to back the European aircraft building consortium, in which British Aerospace has a 20 per cent stake.

But the MD 11 will remain a favourite for the final order because Rolls Royce confirmed yesterday that it is confident of producing an engine to fit the MD 11, while there is no chance of it being able to provide an engine for the A340.

The availability of the Rolls Royce RB211-524D4D engine was a major factor in the choice of the Boeing 767 against its rival Airbus A300. The British content of the jets is around 25 per cent.

## MacLennan favourite

Mr Robert MacLennan, the SDP Member for Calthorpe and Sunderland, emerged yesterday as the most likely successor to Dr David Owen as leader of the SDP.

Mr Charles Kennedy, the only one of the party's five MPs to have backed a merger with the Liberals, said yesterday that he would not be a

candidate himself but would nominate Mr MacLennan, an MP for 20 years and a former junior minister under Labour.

Mr Kennedy's decision came after long and anguished telephone calls between most of the central figures and indicates that Mr MacLennan is detaching himself somewhat from the Owen camp.

## Near misses go unreported by air controllers

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Dozens of near misses and problems which could lead to a disaster in the air are not being investigated because air traffic controllers are ignoring a legal requirement to make a formal report to the Civil Aviation Authority.

Instead the controllers are sending horrific accounts of dangerous incidents to an organization pledged to keep their names and work places secret from safety authorities.

Now the CAA, worried that they are being prevented from investigating potentially disastrous practices, is to mount a campaign to force controllers and pilots to tell them of everything which goes wrong in the air.

The controllers have been writing to the RAF's Institute of Aviation Medicine at Farnborough, Hampshire, which runs a confidential "agony column".

It was set up five years ago and paid for by the CAA to give pilots a chance to let off steam and warn their colleagues of incidents which affected them but which were not covered by the legal requirement to file an official report.

But five months ago the system, known as Chirp (confidential human factors incident reports), was broadened to include air traffic controllers. Immediately the institute was flooded with complaints virtually all of which should have been reported to the CAA under the mandatory occurrence reporting system.

Now the CAA says that Chirp is undermining flight safety.

In the past three months 41 reports were received by Chirp from the controllers. Out of 13 of these printed in the organization's bulletin. *Feed-*

back, 11 should definitely have become official reports to be followed up, according to worried CAA officials.

One typical case, reported by a controller, was that of a military aircraft which crossed the path of a civilian aircraft. "It was obvious from the radar that the two aircraft were on a collision course", he writes.

Another controller reports that two aircraft with almost identical flight numbers are daily flying down parallel radar headings just five miles apart. "On two occasions the call signs were confused and the wrong aircraft answered when I called", he wrote.

The two aircraft were a British Midland DC 9 call sign BD 082 and a Dan Air 1-11 call sign DA 082.

Another report is of an aircraft which "went missing" from a radar screen after the main computer failed. As a result it was programmed to fly directly towards another oncoming aircraft.

Dr Roger Green, of the Institute of Aviation Medicine, who is in charge of Chirp, said last night that before his organization was set up matters could have been even worse because controllers especially were reluctant to tell anyone about many incidents.

A mandatory occurrence report requires a number of forms being filled in and is followed by an automatic suspension from duty while the incident is investigated together with a natural resistance to admitting human error.

"It just was not worth the aggravation", he said.

He backed the CAA in its attempt to persuade more pilots and controllers to make mandatory reports. "If they fail to do so they are breaking the law", he said.

## Surprise favourite of new Tory MPs

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr John Moore, the Secretary of State for Social Services, is the surprise favourite among new Conservative MPs as Mrs Thatcher's potential successor.

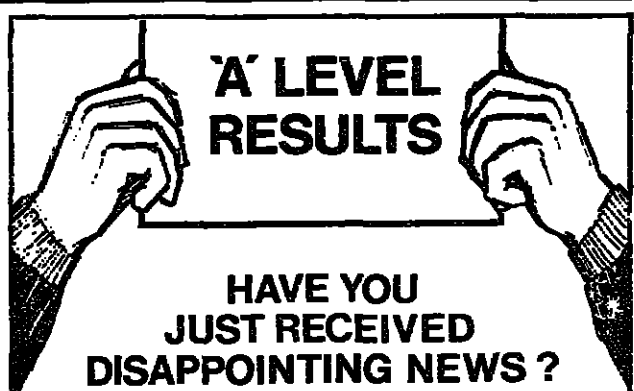
Mr Moore, who is 49 and entered the Cabinet only in May last year, and who gained his first important post at the Department of Health and Social Security in the post-election reshuffle, emerges as the top choice in a confidential survey conducted by *The Times*.

The 53 new Conservative MPs were all sent a ques-

tionnaire on policy and personal background.

The response to the questionnaire by 33 of the MPs showed Mr Moore narrowly leading the field with 16 per cent support against 12.5 per cent for Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education, 9 per cent each for Mr Norman Tebbit and Sir Geoffrey Howe, and 6 per cent each for Mr Nigel Lawson and Mr Kenneth Clarke.

Detailed findings of the *Times* survey are reported on Page 8.



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## Four freed from wardship

By Ian Smith

Three girls and one boy from two families yesterday became the first children to be freed from court wardship in the Cleveland child sexual abuse controversy to be released from court wardship.

The ruling by Judge George Hall, sitting at the High Court in Middlesbrough, is regarded as the first significant breakthrough in legal efforts to reunite children with their parents.

Solicitors representing parents trying through the courts to have their children returned home hope that Cleveland County Council will now urgently re-examine the case files of every child taken into care after diagnoses of sexual abuse by the Middlesbrough General Hospital paediatricians, Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt.

Cleveland social services did not contest the application

to have a girl aged three from one family and a boy aged nine and two girls aged three and 12 from a second home freed from court wardship.

The decision not to oppose the application is seen in some quarters as an indication of the department's intention to relax the rigorously enforced rules since the two paediatricians began diagnosing large numbers of child sexual abuse victims in May.

Though the case was heard in camera for the first two hours when Dr Geoffrey Wyatt gave evidence Judge Hall said he was announcing his ruling in open court because of public concern.

Mr Graham Brown, the solicitor acting on behalf of both families in yesterday's hearing, said the ruling by Judge Hall was a clear vindication of the parents' innocence of abuse allegations, which they had denied continually.

"Obviously the parents are delighted with the outcome. It means they can resume their role as real parents whereas previously their children were under the parentage of the courts and control of social services who could demand admission to the family home whenever they wanted", Mr Brown said.

Speaking a few hundred yards from Middlesbrough Town Hall where Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss this week began hearing evidence at the judicial inquiry set up to investigate the Cleveland sexual abuse crisis, Mr Brown said one of the factors the she would be investigating was whether children had wrongly been taken into care.

The judicial inquiry resumes on Monday

## Bachelor romp among Sweden's lonesome pines

From Christopher Mossey, Stockholm

Tired of pining among the forests of northern Sweden, 1,500 bachelors in the small community of Pajala, near the Finnish border, are sprucing up in the hope of meeting their love match during Romp Week.

The organizers are hoping that girls from all over the world, including 50 from England, will travel to Pajala, 60 miles above the Arctic Circle, during the event, held from September 28 to October 4, the principal aim of which is to alleviate the loneliness of the community's unmarried men, who outnumber local women by nearly three to one.

Local manufacturers and trades-

men are laying on buses to ferry them on the 750-mile trip from Stockholm and the girls will be provided with free accommodation while in Pajala, whose main industries remain forestry and agriculture.

Romp Week is the brain child of Mr Bertil Isaksson, aged 30. He is himself a bachelor, but he told *The Times*: "I have a regular girl friend at the moment." He then added thoughtfully: "But you never know about the future, do you?" Mr Isaksson has re-inaugurated Romppavikko, to give it its local name, in his capacity as chairman of Pajala's Committee for Cultural Affairs.

"You see, the community is celebrating its 400th anniversary," he

explained. "In the old days the maids and servants of landowners were given a free week at this time of the year, after the harvest, and it became known as Romppavikko." The custom died out about 100 years ago with the birth of the egalitarian Swedish state.

"Romppavikko is Finnish. Most of the inhabitants of Pajala speak both Finnish and Swedish," said Mr Isaksson, "but I don't think young ladies from England will encounter language problems. Most of the men speak at least some English."

"Anyway, love is a universal language and we're known as strong, silent types up here." He then added: "Of course, if they stay they will be given free Swedish lessons. The lads

would also teach them Finnish. I reckon."

Miss Birgitta Notsten, aged 21, Pajala's tourist information hostess, who is one of the community's 600 unmarried girls, said Romp Week had attracted objections from many women in Pajala as well as many tourist inquiries.

Mrs Berta Tornsen, of the local Women's Association of Sweden's ruling Social Democratic Party, is against Romp Week, having described it in the local press as being "akin to procurement".

"We have had some quite lively debates about it in local council meetings," Mr Isaksson admitted.



## NEWS SUMMARY

## Cigarette prices set to rise by 3p

Cigarette prices are being raised next month, mostly by 3p for a packet of 20, by Imperial Tobacco, Britain's largest tobacco manufacturer. Other makers are expected to fall into line with the increases, the first for a year.

Brands affected include Wills and Players, with recommended prices for John Player Super Kings rising to £1.54 for 20 and JPS Kingsize to £1.48. But there is only a 2p increase on Lambert and Butler 100s which go to £1.36 in a middle market where there is increasingly tough competition.

Handrolling cigarette tobaccos and those for pipes will rise between 3p and 4p for 25 grams. Some of the price increase will benefit distributors including retailers.

The rises take effect on September 16. An increase in Imperial's cigar prices, announced earlier, goes through next week.

## Children released

Three young sisters from Cleveland, whose father hanged himself after being charged with sexually abusing them, were released from local authority care yesterday.

Magistrates in Middlesbrough took the decision after being told that the girls, aged two, five and eight, were almost certainly victims.

Their father, a former soldier, aged 36, was found dead in the remand wing of Durham Prison on July 30. The court was told that the sisters are already back home with their mother.

## Air base reopens

One of Britain's front-line Royal Air Force stations was back in action yesterday after a fuel spill forced its closure.

Flying was stopped at RAF Lossiemouth on Thursday when 1,200lb of fuel leaked from a Buccaneer jet bomber on to a new honeycomb surface on the main runway.

The corrosive effect of the fuel, which escaped from a ruptured pipe on the 20-tonne aircraft, threatened to melt a 3,000ft section of the surface. It was brought into use just two weeks ago.

## Whisky ship's £3m

Currency worth nearly £3 million at today's prices was on board the SS Politician, the freighter full of whisky of which the wartime wreck in the Hebrides inspired Compton Mackenzie's novel *Whisky Galore*.

The vessel, bound for Kingston, Jamaica, was carrying eight cases of Jamaican 10-shilling notes when she ran aground on a reef near South Uist in February 1941.

Documents in the Customs file on the wreck seen by *The Times* indicate that their total face value was about £125,000. In terms of today's prices that sum is the equivalent of £2,875,000. Yesterday the Bank of England, while refusing to divulge the exact face value of the notes, confirmed that it was "of the order" of £125,000.

## Union is recruiting award

The electricians' union is to launch a recruiting drive aimed at some of Britain's 500,000 self-employed construction industry workers.

The plan comes after yesterday's decision by the Electrical Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union to drop its long-standing opposition to the use of sub-contractors.

The EETPU is to start talks with the Electrical Contractors Association to set up a labour agency for self-employed workers.

Police are believed to have paid almost £20,000 in compensation to an innocent man held for nine months accused of murder.

Mr Derek Gordon, aged 25, unemployed, of Herne Close, Hockley, Birmingham, was arrested in April 1984 after the licensee of a Hockley public house was stabbed 23 times as he delivered takings to a bank.

Shortly before he was to stand trial in January 1985, police charged another man, who was eventually convicted, with the murder.

## Fortnum theft trial

Four men charged with theft from Fortnum and Mason involving more than £60,000 were committed to Southwark Crown Court for trial on bail from Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Jonathan Jenkins, aged 25, of Kingswood Road, Brixton; Nicholas Tiplady, aged 26, of Camberwell Road, Camberwell; Ronald Fraser, aged 22, of Wroughton Road, Battersea, all south-west London; and Anthony Cox, aged 29, of Ebury Street, Westminster, are accused of stealing goods from the store.

The first three are also accused of stealing cash and yesterday all four were each further charged with conspiring to obtain food and drink.

## Former MI6 officer's story of post-war operations blocked

## Government ready to ban new spy book

By Michael Evans  
Defence Correspondent

The Government is resolved if necessary to undertake yet another legal battle, over a book called *Inside Intelligence* by a former MI6 officer, Mr Anthony Cavendish, even if the case against Mr Peter Wright's book, *Spycatcher*, is lost in the Australian courts.

According to government legal sources yesterday, Mr Cavendish's book, which was completed some time ago and passed for vetting to the head of MI6, Mr Cavendish explained in a letter to his former employers that he did not intend to damage security in any way and offered to make any "reasonable" changes to the text.

His attempts to publish his account of MI6 operations "raised the same principle of breach of confidentiality". The sources added: "When that principle is breached, then damage to security is inevitable".

The new conflict between Mr Cavendish, his publishers, Cassell, and the Treasury Solicitor, Sir John Bailey,

threatens to put added pressure on the Government, which was strongly criticized on Thursday by Lord Bridge of Harwich over its continued legal action to stop publication of *Spycatcher*.

Mr Cavendish's book, *Inside Intelligence*, was completed some time ago and passed for vetting to the head of MI6. Mr Cavendish explained in a letter to his former employers that he did not intend to damage security in any way and offered to make any "reasonable" changes to the text.

Sources said that the book was passed to the Treasury Solicitor's office and the publishers were recently warned that substantial passages had to be removed. Mr Charles McGregor, of Cassell, said removal of the banned sections would make it impossible to sell the book, which was less than 200 pages.

It is understood that the "blue-pencilled" passages include a whole chapter on Sir

Moves are afoot to have *Spycatcher*, Mr Peter Wright's banned book, on sale at next month's Labour Party conference in Brighton. Mrs Ann Clwyd, MP for Cynon Valley and chairman of the Tribune Group of left-wing Labour MPs, said she would support such a move.

"A lot of people have already read extracts from it and should be given the opportunity to read the book in its entirety. It seems to me that if it is an open secret in pretty well every

Maurice Oldfield, the former head of MI6, who was a personal friend of Mr Cavendish and died of cancer in 1981.

Mr Cavendish was anxious to include in his book a lengthy section on Sir Maurice in an attempt to defend his reputation after a book, published in April, by Mr Chapman Pincher, alleged that the former MI6 chief was a homosexual who consorted with young male prostitutes.

After the publication of the Pincher book, *Traitors: The Labyrinth of Treason*, Mrs Thatcher made a statement in the Commons confirming that

other country, then people in Britain should be privy to it as well", she added.

Two members of Labour's ruling national executive committee, Mr John Evans, MP for St Helens North, and Mr Tom Sawyer, of the National Union of Public Employees, have written to Mr Larry Whitty, Labour's general secretary, recommending that the Wright case and press freedom be debated at the conference.

describing had already been recounted in other books.

Yesterday Mr McGregor, of Cassell, said: "We believe that the book is of public interest, it's about Mr Cavendish's whole life, not just his time with MI6. It's also written about things that are already known."

Mr McGregor said that the passages on Sir Maurice Oldfield charted his career from when he was "a rising star to when he was a dominant force in MI6".

He also pointed out that two years ago another retired MI6 officer, Mr Nigel Clive, had

published a book called *Greek Experience 1943-45* and the Government had taken no action.

Yesterday government legal sources said that no one had known about Mr Clive's book until it was published.

Mr McGregor said that there were no plans to publish Mr Cavendish's book at present because he knew that they would face an immediate injunction. He said they were waiting to see the results of the action against Mr Wright.

However, government sources pointed out that, unlike Mr Wright, who was beyond the reach of British law, in Tasmania, Mr Cavendish was living in Britain. This was a clear hint that any attempt to publish the banned passages could bring charges under the Official Secrets Act. The 45-minute programme could be heard on long wave by listeners in Britain.

## Security leak over envoy 'not a threat'

By Stewart Tendler  
Crime Reporter

The British ambassador in Dublin yesterday played down the significance of an Irish police security order detailing his holiday in the Republic which was leaked to the Provisional IRA and then passed to journalists.

As the Irish government began an official inquiry into the leak Mr Nicholas Fenn, the ambassador, was at pains to prevent any suggestion that the leak threatened relations between Dublin, Whitehall and Stormont.

Mr Fenn, who went ahead with the seaside holiday at Sneeem, in Co Kerry, with his family aware of the leak, said he had the utmost confidence in the Garda Síochána.

He believed that the IRA was trying to embarrass the Dublin government. "I think we should be extremely wary of jumping to conclusions which the IRA seem to wish us to draw."

Police in the Irish Republic announced a big arms find in Co Donegal yesterday, indicating the possible site of an IRA training camp.

The Garda said police operating from Buncrana, the seaside resort four miles over the border from Londonderry, had discovered the arms inside plastic piping buried beside a bog at a remote spot called Crocalough.

The cache comprised three rifles, one with a telescopic sight, a sub-machine gun, an automatic pistol, 165 rounds of ammunition and weapons cleaning kit.

Meanwhile, in Belfast, the Royal Ulster Constabulary was holding two prominent local Protestants for questioning after arms were found in the "Loyalist" Ballysillan district.



Sir Colin Marshall (left), BA chief executive, with Lord King, chairman, and Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of Rolls Royce, after BA announced its £500 million purchase of Boeing aircraft powered by RR engines (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance).

## Hopes for pit code dwindle

By Tim Jones

British Coal's chances of formulating an acceptable code of conduct for peace in the coalfields receded yesterday when the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers (UDM) made clear its opposition to demands made by Mr Arthur Scargill this week.

Mr Roy Lynk, UDM president, said after a two-hour meeting with Sir Robert Haslam, British Coal chairman, that his union could not accept that the industry should revert to the old "umpire system" for resolving disciplinary matters.

Mr Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, is demanding that a dismissed miner should have the right to take his case to an independent arbiter who would have the power either to confirm the dismissal or to order him to be reinstated.

The UDM leaders are bitterly opposed to that proposal because it would prevent a man appealing to an industrial tribunal, a course that would not bar it from exhausting all processes of law up to the House of Lords.

Sir Robert emphasized when he met the NUM on Wednesday that there could be only one code of conduct for mineworkers.

## Protest threatens ferry operations

By David Sapsted

Townsend Thoresen's ferry operations are threatened with a work to rule by its captains in a protest over what they claim are a series of unworkable orders from management since the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster.

Nunsmat, the merchant seamen's officers' union, has written to all masters on the 22 passenger and freight ferries outlining the effects of new standing orders that a union official yesterday branded as "nonsensical".

Mr Bill Harrison, Nunsmat district organizer, said: "Since the disaster, the company has issued more and more standing orders aimed solely at protecting management. If the master is going to be held ultimately responsible for anything that goes wrong, then he must protect himself."

But Townsend Thoresen said last night that the orders, scheduled to be issued next week, had already been modified after consultation with officers. "There is nothing in the new regulations to stop ships from operating according to schedule", the company said.

Mr Harrison admitted that the threat of action, which could seriously curtail all sailings, was linked with the threat of dismissal hanging over Captain David Lewry

## Bill threat over water pipe 'swap'

By John Spicer

Ten million householders may soon be relieved of the burden of costly repairs for water pipes running under their gardens.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, is considering handing the problem for the upkeep and repair of about 65,000 miles of piping to the water authorities.

The authorities have said that if the £45 million annual maintenance bill for pipes connecting homes to water mains is passed to them, they will hand it to householders, possibly by increased charges.

Environment department officials have advised Mr Ridley that when water meters are installed in homes it would be impossible to retain the present system of making householders responsible for outside pipes.

At present, any breakages or leakage repairs between the house and water main have to be paid for by householders.

A parliamentary paving Bill, which gets its second reading in October, gives Mr Ridley powers to start compulsory water-metering tests.

Secret trials are already under way involving 40,000 householders.

## Wanted pair did hunters' cleaning

By Paul Eastham

Two illegal immigrants worked for years as cleaners in the Home Office headquarters dealing with immigration, while all the time officers armed with deportation orders were looking for them.

Mr Ralph Osei Agyeeman, aged 39, who entered Britain from Ghana on a one-month visitor's permit 12 years ago, cleaned what was then the UK nationality department at Apollo House, Croydon, between 1980 and 1983, although a deportation order had been issued against him in 1981 and is still outstanding.

His wife, Mrs Theresa Badu Agyeeman, aged 34, who joined him also as a one-month visitor in May 1982 and overstayed illegally, has been hunted by immigration officials ever since. She was cleaning around their desks in Lumar House, Croydon, the Home Office's UK immigration headquarters until 1984.

The Agyeemans were finally tracked down earlier this summer at a house they had bought three years ago in Grafton Road, Croydon, and were offered several weeks' compassionate leave to sell up. But when neither arrived at Heathrow Airport on August 8 for the plane back to Ghana, Mrs Agyeeman was arrested.

Last night she was at the airport's detention centre in Hammondsworth. Mr Agyeeman, now a security guard for the RAC in Croydon, is in hiding.

Appeals on their behalf have been made by the Seven Languages Advisory Service, an organization in Clapham, south London, which helps immigrants. It has asked Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, and Mr Humphrey Malins, Conservative MP for Croydon North West, to persuade the Home Office to allow the couple to stay.

Mr Chad Soft, a Seven Languages adviser, said that Mr Agyeeman fled from Ghana legally for Germany in 1968 after his father was murdered, and moved to England later.

Mr Soft said: "Mr Agyeeman came to my house last night distressed and crying, saying he could not go back to Ghana because they'd kill him. Mr Hurd should use his discretionary powers on humanitarian grounds. They have been here so long I can't see what they are achieving by deporting them."

Last night a Home Office spokesman said the Home Office had rejected an application by Mr Agyeeman in 1985 for asylum on the grounds of fears for his life.

Asked how the couple could have remained undetected working at the Home Office, he said: "It is ironic but they were not Home Office employees. We cannot check every employee working on a contract in any of our establishments."

## Design fault blamed for car offences

Design faults on the Volkswagen Golf GTI led to a car-stealing spree, a court was told yesterday.

Andrew Brenkley, aged 21, of Goldsmith Drive, Newport Pagnell, and Gareth Frickard, aged 32, of Springfield Avenue, Milton Keynes, received 21-month suspended jail sentences at Wood Green Crown Court, north London, for breaking into, handling, stealing and taking cars without consent.

Mr Timothy Kendall, for the defence, said that the design fault enabled cars to be entered "with ease".

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# Tanker loss blamed on unnamed officer who slept on watch

By Michael McCarthy

A tanker lost off Iceland last Christmas with the loss of all 12 crew probably ran aground because the officer on watch had fallen asleep, according to an official report into the disaster.

The Syneta, a 1,260-ton vessel registered in Gibraltar and which was outward bound from Liverpool, ran on to rocks beneath Skrudhur island, a prominent landmark, at a time when the ship's navigation equipment was working normally and visibility was good.

The six British officers and crew and six West African seamen all died in the freezing seas after the ship had capsized.

But the inquiry carried out by a Department of Transport surveyor for the Gibraltar Marine Administration suggested that the only possible explanation for the disaster lay with the officer on watch, who must have been absent from the bridge, incapacitated by a sudden serious illness such as a heart attack, or asleep.

The report published yesterday says that the first two hypotheses were unlikely but, if the officer had been asleep, it would explain "the seemingly inexplicable progress at 7½ knots towards a rock that would have been visible to the horizon as the ship approached it".

The report says: "The very fact of grounding proves that a proper lookout was not being maintained".

It does not say specifically which of the ship's officers was on watch but publishes a rota showing that the man rostered for the relevant time was Mr Christopher Campbell, the senior second mate, from Bracknell in Berkshire.

It criticizes the crew's Norwegian-made life-jackets which, it suggests, were faulty and may have contributed to the disaster.

The six British crew who died were Captain Richard Cape, the master, from Llanudno Junction, Gwynedd; Mr Campbell, Mr Mark Brooks, the second mate, from Rugby, Warwickshire; Mr Robert Wakefield, the chief

engineer, from Warrington, Cheshire; Mr Alan Brown, the second engineer, from Sunderland, Tyne and Wear; and Mr Kevin Dickson, the cook, from Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.

The Syneta sailed from Liverpool on December 20 last year bound for Iceland to pick up a cargo of edible oils.

She was heading for the port of Eskifjordur on the east coast when she ran aground under steep cliffs on the island of Skrudhur at 11.15pm on December 25, and remained afloat, unable to launch lifeboats or rafts because of the

**● The very fact of grounding proves that a proper lookout was not being maintained ●**

heavy swell breaking over her, for about an hour and 40 minutes; rescue boats reached the spot soon after she capsized.

The report paints a frightening picture of her final agony.

Captain Cape, aged 49, sounded "flustered... as if he had just come up on the bridge" when he sent out the first distress call, but then, according to radio listeners, he quickly calmed down and became very professional.

At first the vessel remained stable on the rocks but then began to list under the pounding of the waves. Distress flares were sent up to guide local trawlers going to her rescue but they were too late.

Captain Cape's last signal, timed 00.57am, said that the list was 30 degrees. When the first rescue trawler arrived at 1.20am the Syneta had turned on her side and the crew was drowned.

The report, addressing the question of how the ship could have run straight into Skrudhur, says: "Although there were intermittent periods of reduced visibility on the night of the casualty, in general visibility was good. It therefore appears inexplicable that the officer on watch did not have the opportunity to plot an accurate position in the last

hour before the grounding."

It therefore suggests that he must have been either absent from the bridge, suffering from a serious illness or asleep.

Leaving the bridge of a vessel of the size of the Syneta would have been noticed by someone and, had that been the case, would probably have been for a matter of minutes only, the report says.

No mention was made during the prolonged conversation between the ship and the shore after the grounding of any member of the crew suffering from serious illness.

The report suggests that the officer being asleep is the likeliest explanation. "It was not the practice on these vessels to have a night lookout. Therefore, once asleep, there would have been nobody to awaken the watch-keeper until possibly the master came up at midnight."

The Norwegian life-jackets, described by the Icelandic trawlermen who recovered some of the bodies as being of "terribly poor quality", were severely criticized in the report, which says: "In every case except one the crutch strap had broken, and in two cases the life-jacket had split entirely across the shoulder section."

"These life-jackets do not have a neck-tie, which means that they tend to ride up and slip over the head when the crutch strap breaks. Most of the bodies were found with these life-jackets attached to the waist only, the bodies being bottoms up and head down. If any life-jacket rides up over the head of a person in the water it immediately becomes a danger rather than a life-saving aid."

The jackets were supplied to the ship when she was the Margarita, a vessel registered in Sweden, and approved by the Swedish authorities.

Last night Mrs Ronna Cape, the widow of Captain Cape, said she was delighted that her husband had been cleared.

Earlier, she had criticized the Icelandic inquiry for "doing what everyone expected and blaming the captain because he's dead, and exonerating the living."

But last night she said: "I felt in my mind that my husband could never have been to blame. I'm delighted that what was thought had happened and I am pleased that no person has been named. That would have caused the relatives extra distress."

"I knew if there was any justice that my husband would be cleared. It is very nice to hear it."



The Syneta, which was lost with its 12 crew off Iceland.

## Poisoner's £100,000 demand

By A Staff Reporter

A poisoner who is attempting to blackmail the Safeway supermarket chain has demanded up to £100,000 to stop his campaign, Scottish police disclosed yesterday.

Two Safeway supermarkets in Edinburgh had foodstuffs contaminated with ground glass, parquat weed killer and arsenic during June.

Lothian and Borders police believe the poisoner to be an educated person because of the language used in extortion letters, but there appear to be few other clues, and there were no witnesses to the attacks. Two anonymous calls claimed the attacker was called "David Young", but men with that name were interviewed and all cleared.

Last month the Lord Advocate asked newspapers to withhold details of the police investigation, but that request has been withdrawn.

Safeway said that takings were normal at both Edinburgh stores.

## Timeshare merger to improve image

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The three associations representing the British holiday timeshare industry are to merge into a single body to try to improve the industry's image and to end practices which have been severely criticized.

The new body, it was announced yesterday, will have strict entry requirements and a rigorous code of conduct, including a pledge of "no harassment" of potential buyers and a contract cancellation period of at least five working days.

That pledge is to answer accusations that people have been given no time to think about their purchase before signing an irrevocable contract.

The Timeshare Developers Association, to be launched in the autumn, will represent well over half the companies selling to the British market for resorts both at home and abroad.

The Timeshare Developers Group, which represents six of

the largest firms involved, including Wimpey, the British Property Timeshare Association and the European Holiday Timeshare Association, have all agreed to the merger in principle.

Under the new requirements, owners will have guaranteed security of purchase in whatever circumstances, and will have a say in the maintenance and management fees charged.

The developers group said: "The formation of the association demonstrates the commitment of the majority of holiday-timeshare companies to help both the industry and the consumer."

"We will now have the power to enforce rigorous standards and the ability to deal effectively with the existing problems of this rapidly growing industry."

There are an estimated 100,000 timeshare owners in the UK, and a total of 2,000 timeshare resorts worldwide.

## Madonna 'minder' runs into trouble



The American pop singer, Madonna, with her bodyguards running in Green Park, London, yesterday (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

The American pop singer, Madonna, prepared for the first of her four British concerts yesterday by jogging in Green Park, London, in the company of bodyguards and admirers.

But the run ended in violence when one freelance photographer claimed he was punched in the face and another said he was knocked down.

Mr Zahid Hussain, from Slough,

Berkshire, said: "I joined them to see whether they will pay the £800 damage done to my camera, which I dropped when I lost my balance after being punched, before I decide whether to do anything more about the complaint."

Mr Hussain said a bodyguard later apologized for his behaviour and gave the photographer complimentary tickets for the singer's concerts next week.

Mr Hussain said later: "I'm waiting to see whether they will pay the £800 damage done to my camera, which I dropped when I lost my balance after being punched, before I decide whether to do anything more about the complaint."

Another photographer, Mr David Moxey, said he was pushed to the ground as he ran with the singer. "We had asked politely if she would stop

and pose for a picture", he said.

Madonna arrived by Concorde on Thursday night and was mobbed by 500 hysterical fans at the airport.

Her tour, which opens tonight with a concert in Leeds, to be followed by three more at Wembley stadium, London, has been condemned by moralists because of the singer's practice of throwing underwear to her audience.

## Police cut cover for carnival

By Howard Foster

Better safety measures for this year's Notting Hill Carnival in west London will mean several hundred fewer police officers being needed to cover the event, the Metropolitan Police said yesterday.

The carnival, to be held on August 30 and 31, will be the biggest in its 22-year history and is expected to attract more than a million people.

Previous festivals have been marred by armed muggings and open drug taking, and last year, when 7,000 police officers were on call, reported crime on the first day was up 44 per cent and included several stabbings.

Yesterday, at a press conference called by the carnival and arts committee, senior police officers emphasized that although fewer men would be needed to marshal the crowds, "prudent precautions" would be taken to combat any outbreaks of crime or violence.

Commander Larry Roach, one of the officers heading the carnival operation, said: "Our arrangements involve getting troublemakers away from the carnival at the earliest opportunity. Our men will all be in uniform and we feel that we have enough to cover the situation."

Chief Supt Rod Havard, in charge of the carnival's central area, said that the event was becoming increasingly self-policing. "Each year we need less and less officers. We recognize what the organizers are doing in this respect."

About 200 paid stewards will be involved in crowd control and organizers said that there had been close co-operation between themselves and the police. They refused to discuss the effect on relations between police and the community of the recent Operation Trident to root out drug pushing in the All Saints' Road area, saying it was nothing to do with the carnival.

The festival, with a budget this year of £282,000 from grants and sponsorship, is affiliated to a worldwide carnival association and the organizers are expecting up to 3,000 visitors from The Netherlands, as well as participants from France, Canada, the United States and the Caribbean.

## Child killed in blazing car

By Howard Foster

Forensic science experts were last night trying to establish why a family saloon car exploded in flames, killing a girl aged four who was trapped inside.

Tonya Rawson was in the back seat of her mother's Mini Metro which caught fire near their home in Oxclose Lane, Dronfield Woodhouse, north Derbyshire.

Her mother, Avril, who had got out of the car to investigate a smell of fuel, tried to save her, but was driven back by intense heat. She received severe burns.

Neighbours also tried to reach the child by smashing the car's rear window but were beaten back by the heat.

As experts began examining the burnt-out shell of the A-registered hatchback, police speculated that petrol had been leaking and caught fire.

Three young sisters died after refusing to jump from the first floor window of their burning home, a coroner was told yesterday.

Their mother, Mrs Annette Blackman, aged 33, wept as the inquest at Eastleigh, Hampshire, was told that the girls failed after she had dropped her son, Peter, aged six, out of the window and been forced to jump herself.

when Mrs Rawson switched on the ignition. The fire is believed to have started under the engine compartment.

Flames ran along the underside of the car while it travelled about 20 yards and then engulfed the vehicle.

The girl's father, a music student, was in the house when the car burst into flames. Tonya was the only child of the couple, who are in their early thirties.

Mr Laurence Eldridge, a neighbour, heard Mrs Rawson's screams as he left for work. He said: "I rushed to see what was happening and all I could see was a woman trying to fight her way into a blazing car."

"I ran up to help and she screamed: 'Help me. Oh God, my little girl is trapped inside.'"

"I tried to open the hatch-

back but it was locked so I kicked in the back window. I tried to reach in to grab the little girl but the heat was just too much."

Mr Eldridge, who has a nine-month-old child, said: "After I was driven back by the flames there was nothing I could do but just stand there imagining what I would have done if my child was inside. It's the kind of thing that can drive you mad."

He added: "There was no way anyone could have survived in there. The woman was just hysterical, screaming and shouting for her little girl."

"She had to be pulled away and taken into the house because she was already badly burnt."

Mrs Rawson is in Chesterfield Royal Hospital with severe facial burns.

Mrs Nora Williams, a neighbour, said that she saw Mrs Blackman crushed up under her window, bleeding and calling out for help. "She said: 'Try to get the girls out. They are afraid. They will not jump.'"

The Williams family tried to get in through a rear upstairs window, but were beaten back by the heat. The bodies of the three girls, Kerry, aged 10, Charlotte,

aged nine, and seven-year-old Treena, were later found by firemen. All had choked to death on fumes from the fire in the house in Quadrangle, Eastleigh, last May.

Mrs Blackman said that after trying in vain to get Treena to jump out, she dropped Peter from the window.

Mr Tim Milligan, the coroner, recorded verdicts of accidental death.

## Job hopes are still unequal

By Tim Jones

Discrimination in employment is widely condemned as a waste of human resources, but remains a fact of life for many women, black people and disabled people, according to a study on equal opportunities.

The report, by Incomes Data Services, shows that in spite of equal opportunity legislation, there have been few improvements in jobs for women and black people.

It also finds that women still predominate in the lower grades.

Black people predominate in semi-skilled grades.

Equal opportunities policies often fail to challenge the structure of present employment practices and focus instead on initiatives which attract high publicity at low cost, the study adds.

It says: "Altered recruitment practices, the appointment of a specialist officer, awareness training, job-sharing and new promotion and training opportunities all cost little in terms of finance or company upheaval, but are good for 'public relations'."

However, it is considered that such a policy, if properly implemented, would be expensive, requiring wage increases for the lower paid groups of workers, training programmes, creches, and flexible leave arrangements.

The study adds that the difference between the earnings of men and women has changed little in a decade. In 1975, women's average gross hourly earnings were 72.1 per cent of men's compared with 74.3 per cent last year. Equal Opportunities (IDS, 193 St John St, London, EC1).

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## Pisa-style protest over nuclear plant

By Kerry Gill

Among the requests for bathroom extensions and new garages, Highland Regional Council is to receive its most bizarre planning application.

Early next month councillors will be asked to grant outline planning permission for a 545-metre version of the Leaning Tower of Pisa to be built on land owned by Terry Wogan, the broadcaster, in Sutherland.

The application is from the Campaign Against Dounreay Expansion, the pressure group formed to fight plans by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for a £200 million nuclear reprocessing plant in Caithness.

The group is joking, of course, but its plan has a

serious side. Mr Chris Bunyan, its chairman, said the application was designed to emphasize the faults and omissions in the nuclear industry's expansion plans for Dounreay given at the 95-day public inquiry last year.

Mr Sandy Bell, the inquiry reporter, is expected to make known his recommendations to Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, in October.

Detailed plans for the leaning tower, such as access routes, waste disposal and its ultimate safety, are not disclosed and, indeed, have not been thought out.

That, Mr Bunyan said, was intended to equate with the nuclear industry's lack of information surrounding the reprocessing plant.

No one knew, for instance, how spent nuclear fuel would be transported from abroad to Dounreay, what arrangements there were for waste disposal or how safety measures could be built into the plant, on the northern coast of Scotland.

The Atomic Energy Authority proposal was to increase reprocessing at Dounreay by 10 times; thus the campaign's tower would be 10 times the size of the one in Pisa.

People in Caithness are divided over the plan. Many welcome the development, believing it will bring or, at the very least, assure, jobs in the area.

People in Orkney and Shetland, however, are furious. They say the plant, on the edge of the Pentland Firth,

would ruin fishing essential for much of the islands' economy.

"Our application is not merely a stunt", Mr Bunyan said.

"It is an amusing way of making a serious point. What we are saying is that if the nuclear industry can present plans which are so premature and ill thought out - safety and transport arrangements not yet made - then our application should stand an equal chance of being accepted."

A copy of the campaign's plan has been sent to Mr Wogan, who has land in the Flow country - the huge area of unique wilderness said to be under threat from forestry interests.



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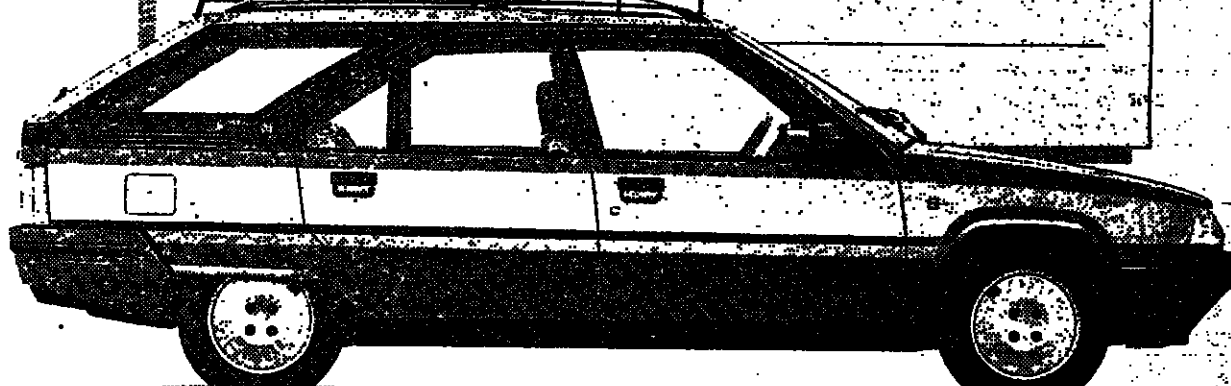
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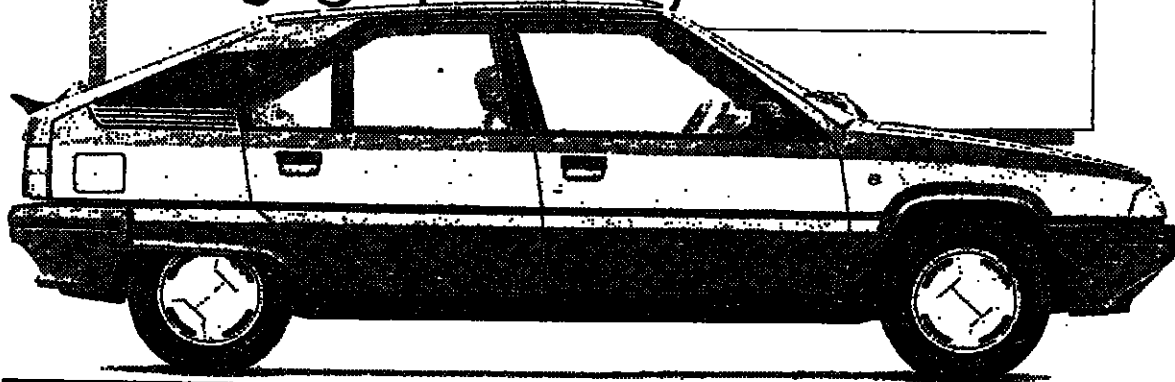
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# Channel tunnel to bring 14,000 jobs but ports may lose

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

The Channel tunnel will create up to 14,000 jobs during the next 10 years in Kent.

But Dover and other channel ports, where about 6,000 jobs will be lost because of the tunnel project, will benefit least.

They are being warned they must make a "supreme effort" and diversify into leisure activities, such as marinas, and attract tourism, shop and business development to survive.

According to a year-long survey carried out by a study group into the impact of the Channel tunnel on Kent, the French are ahead in planning and preparing for the big changes that are coming at their end.

The group, which included representatives from four government departments, Kent County Council and six district councils, as well as British Rail and the Manpower Services Commission,

proposes the creation of an east Kent development agency to co-ordinate development in the private and public sector.

At a news conference to launch the consultation document, which came out of the survey, Mr Martin Simmons, Kent County Council's chief strategic planner, said there would be "quite serious job losses" at the channel ports, particularly Dover, because of the tunnel.

He said that east Kent was already a high unemployment area, with 13 to 14 per cent of the adult population out of work. Net job growth in the area as a result of the project might be as low as 1,200 jobs, but that could rise to 4,400 if a big effort was made.

Mr Tony Hart, leader of Kent County Council, said the study's findings that developments would add up to 14,000 jobs in the county by the mid-1990s put into context the "protectionists' claim that the tunnel would lead to a

developers' bonanza and rape of the Garden of England.

"The study gives no evidence of those fears", he said. "But it was up to the authorities themselves to ensure the environment was safeguarded."

Mr Hart said the county and district authorities had a vested interest in ensuring that Kent remained an attractive place to live and work. All the more so as future prosperity depended on attracting investment and the workers that came with it.

Mr Hart said that job losses on cross-Channel ferries were seen to be less than first feared because of the continued growth. Irrespective of the tunnel, he said, ferry traffic was expected to double by the year 2000.

He said that Ashford, the main tunnel terminal in the county, had the potential to become a leading European centre of industry and commerce. But its opportunities and those available in east Kent could be lost altogether, or achieve only limited success, if the main effort was fragmented and unco-ordinated.

Mr Hart said that employment potential for mid, west and north Kent would be more easily achieved as that was a straightforward planning task.

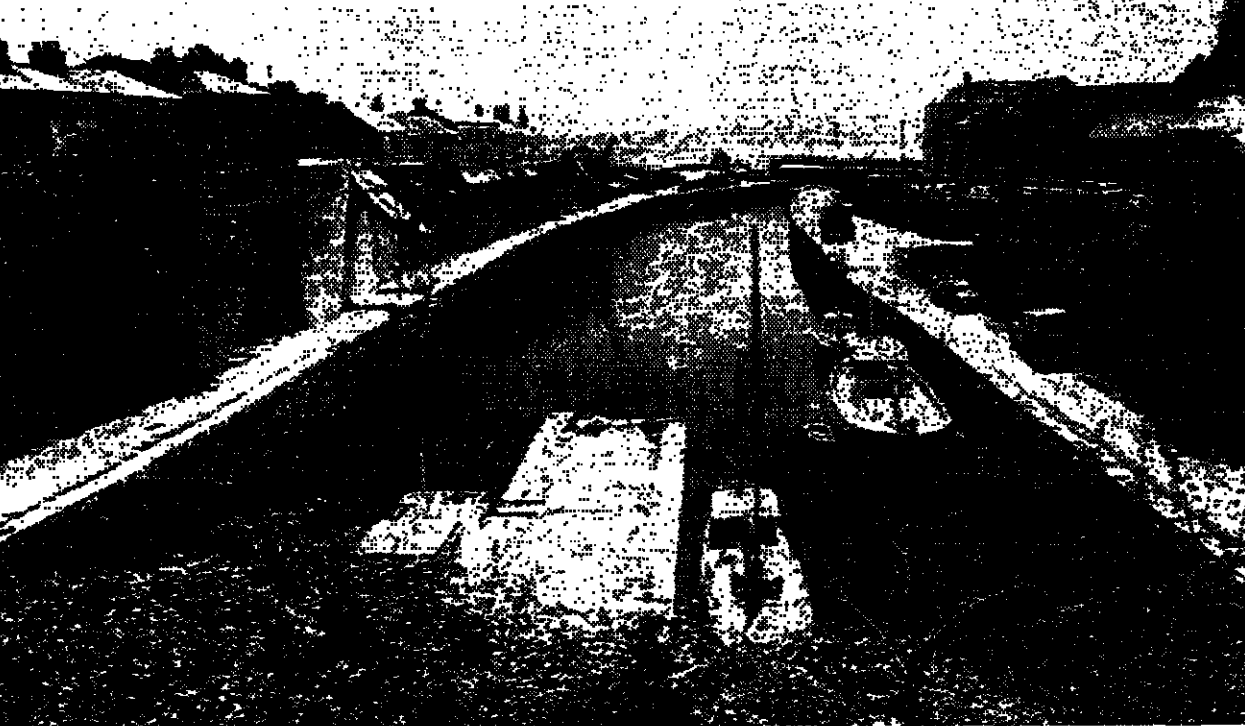
One of the problems facing the county and particularly the builders of the tunnel was a shortage of skilled workers.

Mr Hart blamed "the education mafia" which continued to insist that people should be turned out of schools and polytechnics with brain skills rather than hand skills.

He said the question of vocational training was being looked into and the study group was hoping that appropriate centres would be set up.

Comments on the report are being invited until October 31. Kent Impact Study: Channel Tunnel: A Study for Kent (Department of Transport, Channel Fixed Link Division, Room S10/23, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB; free).

## Cornish 'film star' port for sale



By Christopher Warman  
Property Correspondent

Charlestown, near St Austell in Cornwall, an unspoilt Georgian port and village, is to be sold at auction with its public house and working docks included. It is expected to fetch £3 million.

The port, built in 1791 by the local squire, Charles Rashleigh, looks today much as it did then and is both a tourist attraction and the backdrop for such television films as *Poldark* and *Voyage of the Beagle*. Apart from its film starring role, the port is used for the export of china clay and imports include coal and fertilizer.

There had been hopes that the National Trust might buy the port, whose seascape includes Gribben Head and Black Head, but that is not likely.

The trust's regional spokesman, Mr Giles Clotworthy, said it was not seen as a suitable acquisition because ownership by the trust would not help the port's future. The trust remains concerned, however, about the fields skirting the village because they are considered an important part of the landscape.

It is to be sold on September 10 by Conrad Rittell, the London auctioneer, on behalf of the Charlestown Partnership consortium. A spokesman for Stratton and Holbrow, the Cornish agents for the sale, said yesterday that the port had been bought as an investment and now the group had chosen to sell.

## Shrapnel killed Para after safety breakdown

Safety was flouted during an Army live firing exercise when a paratrooper was killed by a mortar explosion, an inquest at Salisbury was told yesterday.

Sergeant Daniel Lyden, aged 28 and married, was peppered with shrapnel after a two-inch mortar was fired into overhanging branches near him and went off.

The NCO, serving with 1st Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, then based at Bulford on Salisbury Plain, died from heart wounds, Mr John Elgar, the Wiltshire coroner, was told.

His partner, Private Julian Daly, was seriously wounded and attends a military rehabilitation unit.

The inquest was told that the accident happened on February 14 last year as the soldiers were advancing on a bunker in the Norwegian Arctic.

Staff officer Major Timothy Omer, of the School of Infantry, Warminster, said a board of inquiry later found that to make the exercise more realistic and give maximum training benefit "several basic safety regulations were flouted or ignored by those responsible".

He added: "Two officers have been formally disciplined as a result of their negligence and a general warning about safety supervision widely spread".

He said directions had been issued to tighten safety aspects of the planning of exercises using live ammunition.

The coroner said: "This was a regrettable incident that cost the life of a skilled and highly trained man".

He recorded a verdict of death by misadventure.

## Man of 80 on murder charge

Arthur Cullum, aged 80, appeared before magistrates in Alton, Hampshire, yesterday charged with murdering his wife at his home in Manor Fields, Liphook.

He was remanded in custody until August 19 after having been taken to the magistrates' court from the Royal Surrey County Hospital, in Guildford. He had been treated there for gas poisoning.

## Battle over quarry in North Downs

By Andrew Morgan

The weight of the Ramblers' Association was last night added to the campaign opposing plans by the Rugby Cement company to quarry chalk in one of the most attractive valleys in north Kent.

At present, Rugby Cement uses chalk from near Halting for its Rochester cement works, which is one of the largest in south-east England. The company claims the Halting chalk will run out in 1992 and, without a local replacement, the works will have to close, with the loss of 272 jobs.

Rugby Cement has applied for planning permission to develop a quarry in 40 acres of the Dean Valley, which is in the North Downs area of outstanding natural beauty about 700 yards from the works.

Yesterday, Mr Alan Mattingly, director of the Ram-

blers' Association, said many of the association's members were alarmed at the possible despoliation of the area, which includes the North Downs Way.

Kent County Council is torn between wanting to preserve the local cement industry and ensuring that Dean Valley is protected.

Mr Roger Gates, technical director of the Rugby Group, said the development would be built with continuous restoration, and worked faces would be landscaped immediately.

He added: "The impact of the development on existing woodland plants and wildlife is believed to be negligible. In fact, the extensive plans proposed by Rugby Cement mean that the area will ultimately be restored to a more attractive environment than at present."

## Fears for baby led to arrest

A pregnant woman who beat a taxi driver and attempted to rob him came face to face with him soon afterwards when she was taken to hospital with stomach pains, Lincoln Crown Court was told yesterday.

Marie Malton had feared for the child's well-being after she struck Mr Anthony Mason over the head with a hammer. He recognized her in Skegness hospital where he was being treated for head wounds.

The child, expected in January, was found to be unharmed.

Malton, a divorcee aged 20, and her boy friend, Leslie Carby, aged 23, both of no fixed address, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment when they admitted attempted robbery and shoplifting.

The court was told that they had stolen the hammer and an axe from a store in Skegness.

## Court investigates sick impresario

A doctor is to be questioned in public about a succession of medical certificates that have hampered a bankruptcy investigation into the debts of Michael Margolis, the impresario.

Mr Margolis, aged 48, has gone bankrupt for the second time with debts estimated at £96,364. He shows assets worth only £25.

His first bankruptcy was in 1978, but he did not obtain a discharge from those proceedings and, in the nine years since then, the official receiver has been unable to get him to court to explain why he is in debt.

Every time he was scheduled to appear at a London bankruptcy court a medical certificate was sent by Dr Alan Sinclair, of Edgware Road, Marble Arch, west London, saying that Mr Margolis was too ill to attend. The latest certificate says that he is suffering from stress and high

blood pressure after an operation.

Mr Michael Bennett, an assistant official receiver, has now written to Dr Sinclair asking him to attend court on November 17 to give a more exact medical explanation.

What puzzles the assistant official receiver is that Mr Margolis was too ill to attend court as long ago as 1978 but his health did not stop him becoming involved in show business projects and running up further debts.

His health was also good enough for him to appear on television in 1978 when his wife, Anita Harris, the singer, was the star of a *This is Your Life* programme, and he is apparently fit enough to be writing a show for her now.

Mr Margolis has two addresses in south-west London, a flat in Worple Street, and two suites in Hyde Park Gate.

## Immigrant stole 'evil' cash

A "loser" who robbed a gambling club of £29,000 told the police he had burnt most of the money because he thought betting was evil.

Northampton Crown Court was told yesterday that Bin Doc Dang, aged 21, gambled most of his £75 a week wages at the Rubicon Club in Northampton, then planned the armed robbery to try to put the club out of business.

Wearing a stocking mask, he held up the club manager with a knife and escaped in a car driven by an accomplice.

Dang, a Vietnamese machine operator, of St Albans Close, Northampton, pleaded guilty to robbery and was jailed for five years.

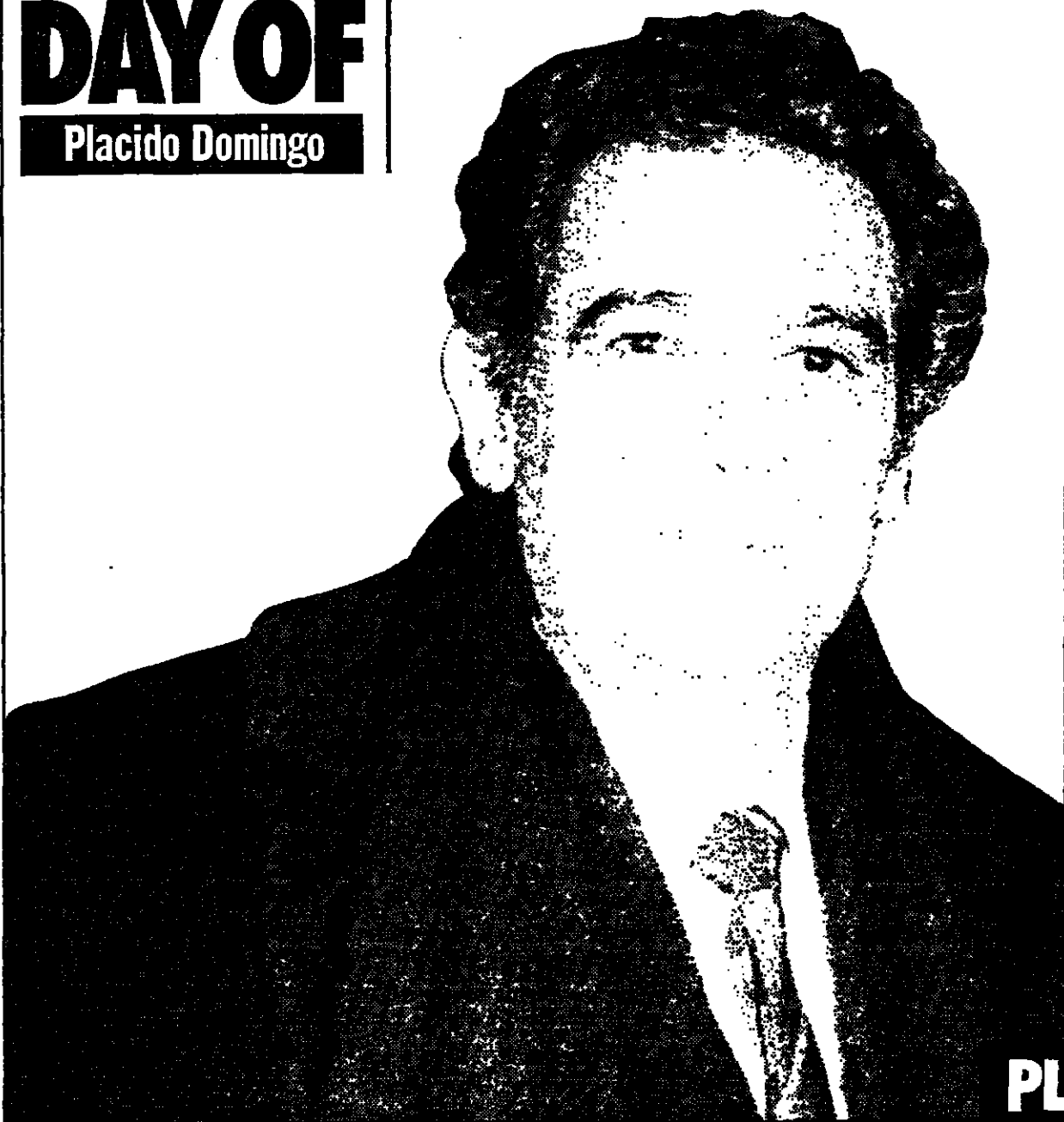
His accomplice, Keith Paul, aged 32, of Howards Way, Daventry, Northamptonshire, was given a two-year sentence suspended for two years after admitting handling £4,000 of the stolen money.

## A LIFE IN THE DAY OF

Placido Domingo

magazine

*How the football-playing tenor achieves his goals*



## A WIFE IN THE LIFE OF

Leonard Bernstein

review

*Revealed: the sad truth behind his stormy marriage*



PLUS

THE BEST REVIEWS FROM SUMMERSCOPE AND THE PROMS...

**THE SUNDAY TIMES**  
TOMORROW, AS ALWAYS, HITTING THE RIGHT NOTE

السنة ١٤٠٨



WORLD SUMMARY

# Kidnap victim freed in Beirut

Beirut (AP) — Kidnappers have freed a prominent Middle East official of the International Lions Club 11 months after seizing him in Muslim west Beirut, police said yesterday. Mr Victor Kano, aged 51, was released in the suburban Shweifat district at 11.30 local time on Thursday night and immediately went to his home in the Verdun area.

Mr Kano, a wealthy Christian businessman who headed the 39 International Lions clubs in Lebanon and Jordan, was kidnapped on September 10 by three armed men. No group claimed responsibility for the abduction.

## Nato post candidate

Brussels — The name of Mr Karl Willoch, the former Norwegian Prime Minister, has been officially submitted in Brussels to succeed Lord Carrington as Nato Secretary-General (Frederick Bonnant writes).

Lord Carrington is due to leave his appointment in June next year after a four-year tenure. A formal decision on his successor will have to be made in December. Senior officials here believe that the early submission of an eminently qualified candidate means that he stands a good chance of being selected.

## Russian cure-all

Moscow — The Soviet Union has announced long-term plans for a thorough overhaul of the health service, with the emphasis to be placed on expanding preventive medicine (Mary Dejevsky writes).

The guidelines, published yesterday in a 50-page booklet, say that spending on new hospitals and polyclinics will be doubled in the next 15 years and that every Soviet citizen will be required to have an annual medical check-up by 1995. The guidelines promise that health care will continue to be free of charge.

## Car attack in Cairo

Cairo (Reuters) — Three men in a speeding car sprayed the home of Mr Nabawi Ismail, who was Interior Minister under the late President Sadat, with machine-gun fire on Thursday night, injuring two people during their escape, al-Ahram reported yesterday. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, the second against Mr Ismail since May, but Muslim fundamentalists were thought to have carried it out.

## DeLorean pay-out

Detroit (Reuters) — A federal bankruptcy judge yesterday approved an agreement to pay creditors of Mr John DeLorean's defunct sports car company \$9.36 million (\$5.9 million).

Objections from the British Government, which has claims estimated at some \$80 million, were dismissed. Mr DeLorean was acquitted last December of defrauding investors in his car venture. He will retain full control of frozen assets estimated to be worth at least \$20 million.

## Bhopal award

Bombay (Reuters) — The US company, Union Carbide, has donated its dividend from its Indian subsidiary to the victims of gas poisoning at the Bhopal insecticide plant, a spokesman said.

The spokesman added yesterday that the parent company's share of the dividend for 1986 totalled 19.8 million rupees (just less than £1 million). It would all go to the victims of the December 1984 accident. The US company owns 50.9 per cent of its Indian subsidiary.

## Amin in divorce case

Bonn — The former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, right, has been invited to appear before a Bonn court in October for a divorce case brought by his wife, Mrs Sarah Kyolaba Amin, who now lives in the West German capital (A Correspondent writes). It is unlikely that he will attend the hearing, as his whereabouts are unknown. The court would then have to decide if a divorce could be granted in his absence.

## Fresh Asean drive to end Cambodia war

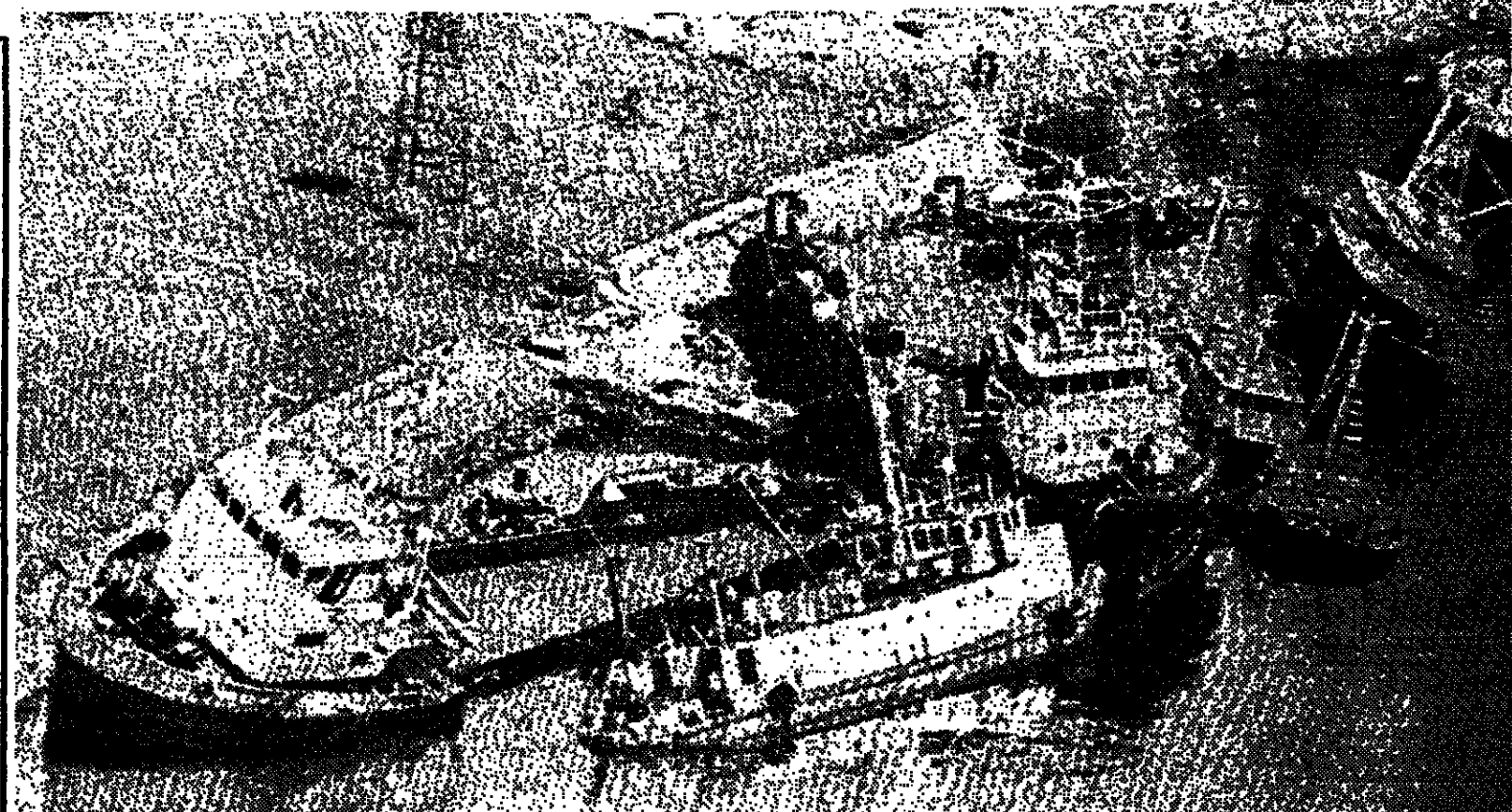
From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

The foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations have agreed to meet in Bangkok tomorrow to try to clear some of the obstacles facing Indonesia's efforts to launch a new Cambodian peace initiative.

The hastily arranged meeting will co-ordinate new policies on Cambodia in advance of important talks next week between China and Thailand, according to Asean officials.

Tomorrow's talks will concentrate on the outcome of the visit to Vietnam last month by

Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, who agreed with Hanoi to work for informal and untried conditional discussions involving all Cambodian factions in the long war. The other ministers want clarification of the understanding he reached with the Vietnamese. Since Dr Mochtar's visit to Vietnam, the three Cambodian resistance groups which are supported by Asean have shown no enthusiasm for the arrangements he made there.



Passenger and cargo ships lying battered and broken in the port of Batangas, near Manila, in the wake of Typhoon Betty, which left a trail of devastation through the central Philippines this week. At least 20 people were killed and 45,000 left homeless by the worst typhoon to hit the area in three years.

## Violence grows in South African strike

# 76 miners hurt in clash with police

From Nicholas Beeston Johannesburg

More than 70 black miners were injured and 23 others arrested in two separate actions by the South African police, the Anglo American Corporation said yesterday.

In the worst outbreak of violence in the five-day-old strike, police were called to Western Deep Levels mine in the early hours of yesterday morning and fired rubber bullets at a crowd of more than 700 striking miners.

Anglo American said the workers were armed with petrol bombs, pangas and other weapons and had ignored appeals by the mine

manager and the police to disperse. The company claimed the group then advanced on the security forces. The black National Union of Mineworkers accused the mining company of trying to break the strike with the help of the South African police, and said the incident was part

of a campaign of intimidation. "Every conceivable reason is being mustered to justify the use of violence on mine-workers engaged in a legal strike," a spokesman said.

Seventy-six workers were hurt, four critically, but no police or mining officials were reported injured in the clash, which threatened to turn into a violent confrontation between black miners and security forces.

With nearly half the country's black mine workers of 500,000 observing the stoppage and many of the strikers remaining on mine property, more confrontations are expected at the weekend.

The incident at the mine followed a similar police operation at Anglo American's Ergo refining facility on the East Rand, where security forces dispersed a sit-in, injuring seven workers and arresting 23 others. The management said the action was taken after 200 strikers refused to leave the high-technology plant.

Since the legal strike came into effect on Monday, there has been no direct communication between the Chamber of Mines, which represents the country's six main mining houses, and the NUM.

CAPE TOWN: President Botha said yesterday that his Government reserved the

right to act against African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas on Mozambican territory, despite its non-aggression pact with Maputo (Reuters reports).

The President accused Mozambique of violating the 1984 Nkomati Accord by continuing to support the banned ANC, which has recently stepped up its urban bombing campaign.

GENEVA: The International Committee of the Red Cross appealed yesterday for an end to atrocities against civilians in Mozambique following government reports of two large-scale massacres by anti-government rebels in the past month (AP reports).

## Problems for glasnost

# Manager learns the price of initiative

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

The cause of economic reform in Moscow has suffered a setback with the dismissal of Mr Eduard Lantukh as manager of Kazan, one of the city's biggest and busiest central railway termini.

The official reason for Mr Lantukh's dismissal was that the station lavatories were shut for repairs when city council inspectors called. But the real, and more perplexing reason, according to investigative reporters on the capital's main newspaper, *Moskovskaya Pravda*, was that he had taken Mr Gorbachev's economic reforms to heart and had set about introducing some of its ideas, to the displeasure of the city fathers.

Kazan railway station, on the eastern side of the city centre, is the main terminus for areas to the south and east of Moscow. Designed by Stalin's chief architect, Mr Alekssei Shchusev, it is a

monument to the Soviet preference for size and space. But halls designed for leisurely strolling are now crisscrossed with Central Asians and others awaiting delayed departures or squatting in the station for want of a cheap hotel room.

The station was built to accommodate about 3,500 people. Now there are often more than 20,000 using it at once. During the summer rush it may turn around five times as many trains as it was designed to cope with. It is an administrator's nightmare.

But, after reading all the central directives on the introduction of self-management and financial autonomy, Mr Lantukh drew up plans to turn the overcrowding at his station to advantage. He calculated, and a number of economists supported him, that the station and its services were actually making a profit and could, if

efficiently managed, make an even bigger one.

The same calculations also showed that the profit already being made was being diverted elsewhere. Whether to the upkeep of other stations, to the city council, or to individual officials, no one really knew, and the reporters of *Moskovskaya Pravda* were unable to find out. They did discover, however, that the city council officials, ultimately responsible for the station had worked long and hard to find reasons why it should not be transferred to a system of self-financing, even though 20 other stations were already operating such a system.

They argued, for instance, that Kazan was just one link in the national transport network, which extended from the locomotive manufacturers to the passengers, and if the status of one part of that network were changed, they

could not guarantee to keep the trains running.

They built up the closed lavatories into a scandalous expose, inviting Moscow television to view the result and show the nation (as it did, at peak viewing time). But it did not, as Mr Lantukh subsequently pointed out, show any of the host of other defects which the city council — with whom ultimate responsibility lay — had done nothing about.

Despite arguments, audiences with higher officials, and written appeals supported by colleagues, Mr Lantukh got nowhere, and the strain put him in hospital. While there, he was informed that he was no longer manager of Kazan.

That was three weeks ago. He is still in hospital and still dismissed, a personification of the difficulties Mr Gorbachev's economic reform programme continues to face.

## Penal settlement under tyranny of the rule book

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

A Soviet newspaper broke two taboos at once yesterday by describing conditions in a penal settlement for juvenile offenders, and criticizing the ethos behind it.

A correspondent for *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, the official newspaper of the Russian

Federation, condemned the penal system for juveniles as a state within a state, self-sufficient, self-regulating and answerable to no one.

The correspondent described the long, grey fence topped with barbed wire, surrounding the settlement near Leningrad, the heavy metal doors and the grey, four-storey living quarters with

grilles over the windows where the boys are confined. All are first-time offenders, given custodial sentences for "education and training".

Their training consists of morning inspection, described as a humiliating experience with no human contact between wardens and their charges, eight hours of manual

work, and political education. The reporter suggested that a measure of competition, allowing for a boy to have his sentence shortened if he came first in training or production, might be beneficial. But he was firmly told that such "experimentation" was not allowed. The wardens worked to instructions. There was an instruction for everything.

# Trireme trials show why ancient Athens ruled the waves

From Mario Modiano, Athens

After two weeks of sea trials by a diligent but rather exhausted crew of seamen from Britain, the modern version of the trireme has confirmed that the skilled use of this ramming ship had been the main factor that gave classical Athens its unrivalled sea power.

"We have clearly achieved what we set out to do — to build the light, fast trireme that won at Salamis," Professor John Morrison, the Cambridge classicist, said.

It was his extensive research combined with the technical skills of Mr John Coates, a naval architect, that made the reconstruction of this 170-oared ancient warship possible. But the project was inspired by lengthy correspondence in *The Times* in 1975.

It cost the Greek Navy nearly £15 million to build it in a Piraeus boatyard.

The tests carried out in the calm waters off Poros island, south of Athens, ended last night and most of the volunteers are now returning to Britain.

"We have all the answers we needed from the sea trials," the professor said, "except those relating to a long voyage." He hoped the trireme would travel across the Aegean some time next year.

During the weekend, the 120-ft wooden ship is being towed to the Greek Navy's Arsenal, appropriately based on Salamis, to prepare for the official commissioning ceremony on August 26.

The date was moved from August 23 because the Greek Prime Minister expressed the wish to attend,

with the result that instead of having the trireme pulled at the ceremony by a combined crew symbolizing this ancient Anglo-Greek project, only 16 British oarsmen will now be able to stay on.

Professor Morrison said he was quite pleased with the results of the sea trials. "The ship has speed, agility and precision," he said. "He had watched its movements from a helicopter. It was exhilarating to watch it like a giant insect moving in perfect time," he said.

The crew was made up of volunteers from Britain. But the complement was not homogeneous enough to produce best results. One of the key answers sought was whether the deployment of the oarsmen on three levels, would work.

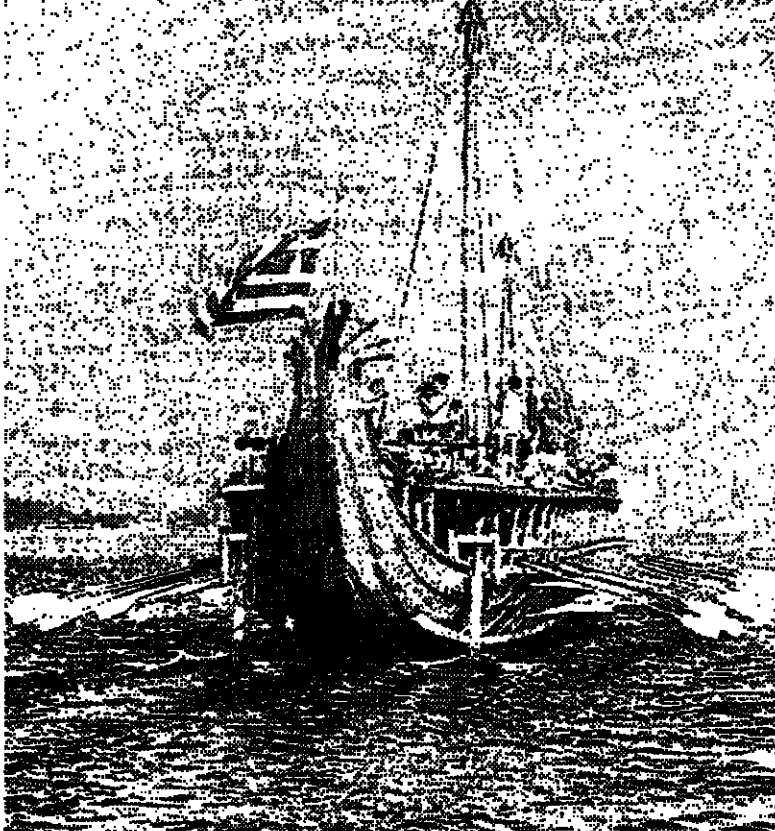
"The first two days were chaotic," he said. "But then it all clicked. One of the volunteers, Peter MacLeod, in real life a police inspector, developed a technique to prevent the jamming of the oars."

"Since the 'thranite', the top level rower, is the only one who can see the water, he was told to keep his oar-blade between those of the men below him," the professor said.

Full pressure on the oars was applied yesterday morning and produced a speed of seven knots, which Professor Morrison thought adequate. "The maximum speed of a trireme would have been about nine knots," he said.

The ship's manoeuvrability was impressive. "They managed a tight turn in one and one-half lengths."

Ramming as well as backing in water had been simulated. "We very



The first 170-oar Athenian trireme built in 2,200 years undergoing sea trials off the Greek island of Poros (Photograph: Graham Wood).

nearly rammed a German yacht that had moved too close," he said with a chuckle. "But this was not intentional."

The trials had confirmed why the Athenian trireme had been so effective in the battle of Salamis

against the Persian fleet in 480 BC. Without underestimating the importance of Athenian tactics, as well as the campaign of disinformation that outwitted the Persians, it had been the speed and lightness of the triremes that made them "as deadly

as guided missiles," Professor Morrison asserted.

After all, the Persians too had triremes. Yet unlike those of Athens, pulled by 170 free citizens with only 10 hoplites (heavily armed infantry-men) on board, the Persians used mercenary ships. So they had to build bulwarks to accommodate 40 armed men whose job was to see that alien crews did their duty.

"The bulwarks made the ships more susceptible to the winds, and, of course, much heavier. So they were no match to the 200 triremes built by the Athenians," the professor added.

A few minor flaws were detected during the trials. The tholepins (a wooden pin serving as a pivot in rowing) for instance, tended to come out, while the leather straps would break so they had to be replaced by sturdier rope rings.

One big difficulty was that, because of the long and heavy yardarm holding the main sail, the builders had strengthened the mast with four shrouds "which meant," the professor said, "that you could only sail with the wind dead astern. Surely something will have to be done about this."

The physical condition of the oarsmen was another point for investigation. "They were tired," Professor Morrison said, "after two-hour outings a day pulling heavy oars. But they seemed to enjoy it, although after two weeks of it the boat was getting smelly."

A brief interim report on the sea trials and their results is to be prepared shortly. A fuller, detailed account is scheduled for November.

# Troubles mar joys of Indian self-rule

From Gavin Bell Delhi

India, haunted by the spectres of drought and terrorism, celebrates the fortieth anniversary of its independence from Britain today on a wing and a prayer.

Commemorative speeches last night lauded the achievements of a democracy in full flight — yet the mood is reflective, rather than joyous, and the threat of attacks by Sikh extremists has led to unprecedented security measures for the celebrations.

Mr Ramaswamy Venkataraman, elected India's eighth President last month, told the nation: "I am happy that plans are under way to observe the anniversary not only in a spirit of rejoicing, but also with dignity and introspection." He asked Indians to "look above all sectarian loyalties".

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, referred in a brief message to the legacy of self-rule, self-reliance and self-restraint bequeathed by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, and his mother, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The Government is confident it can deal with the drought, the worst in living memory, which has ravaged crops and livestock in eight northern states. A more immediate and insidious worry is of gun and bomb attacks at Independence Day events by Sikh militants, waging a bloody separatist struggle in Punjab.

ISLAMABAD: Bomb blasts shook the Pakistani frontier city of Peshawar yesterday, killing at least two people and injuring 13, as the country marked its fortieth anniversary of independence. Leading article, page 9

# Opposition strikes back at Lange on anti-nuclear policy

From Richard Long, Wellington

The anti-nuclear policy of the Labour Government has left New Zealand defenceless and on the road to non-alignment, Mr Jim Bolger, the Opposition leader, claimed as the country prepared for today's general election.

And in a final television address, the head of the National Party alleged that Labour wanted the nation to stand with Colonel Gaddafi's Libya and Dr Fidel Castro's Cuba, rather than with long-standing allies such as Britain and the United States.

As campaigning ended before an eve-of-poll news blackout, Mr Bolger said a National Government would return New Zealand to the Western alliance and to membership of the Anzus military pact with Australia and the US.

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, has pledged that a re-elected Labour Government would continue the reforms which have removed many of the controls from a once tightly regulated economy and would also adopt foreign policies designed to ensure independence from Canberra and Washington.

The stance has been described as "semi-aligned" by the influential Labour MP, Ms Helen Clark, who chaired the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defence Select Committee during the last sitting and is tipped as associate minister of foreign affairs in a new Lange Cabinet.

Labour hammered its anti-nuclear theme during the final week of the campaign, with a television film that featured atomic test explosions and Mr Lange telling voters that no decision would be watched more closely by the world than how New Zealanders voted on the nuclear issue.

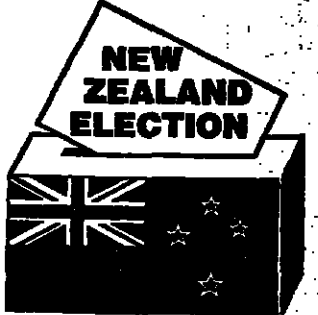
The Prime Minister said Labour had banned nuclear weapons from New Zealand and saved the country from a nuclear fate, but the National Party wanted to "snuggle up to the bomb". Mr Lange, in his final campaign address, urged voters to renew their support for his stance. "You can assert New Zealand's voice in the world, or you can go back to dependence on nuclear weapons." On economic policy, he urged them not to throw away three years of hard work and to give his Government a chance to finish the job.

Mr David Russell Lange progressed from the backbenches to become Prime Minister in seven years, and has guided the Labour Party on a course which, he says, will make it the "natural" party of government. Mr Lange, aged 45, a lawyer and doctor's son, is a Lord Soper-inspired dissident lay preacher who defends the right-wing economic course his Government has taken by arguing that the economy has to be corrected before the benefits can flow fully to workers. It is the pain before the reward.

His meteoric rise in New Zealand politics is extraordinary by any measure. A political unknown when elected to Parliament in 1977, he became party deputy leader two years later, party leader four years on, and Prime Minister the next year.

In contrast to Mr Lange, Mr James Brendan Bolger, aged 52, has served a long political apprenticeship, playing a role in farming politics before entering Parliament 15 years ago. He twice tried — and failed — to become party deputy leader and lost one leadership race before succeeding last year. When Mr Bolger won power in 1984, he had served seven years as a Cabinet minister, variously holding portfolios in agriculture, labour, immigration and fisheries.

He has concentrated on the floating voters in his campaign, pledging that National



policies will bring down interest rates and inflation. But with the former party leader and arch-economic interventionist, Sir Robert Muldoon, on his front bench, he is received with caution by the business world, which has welcomed the economic revolution Labour has brought in New Zealand's three-year parliamentary term.

Labour has managed to attract big business support for its economic reforms while not losing the backing of the union movement. The country's central labour organization, the Federation of Labour, has urged its members to vote Labour because of National plans to introduce voluntary unionism and to reform the labour market.

Apart from Labour and National, only the Democratic Party, which holds two seats, is fielding a full slate of candidates. But overall there are 424 candidates and 51 parties.

The main policy of the McGillicuddy Serious Party is the literal reunification of New Zealand. If elected it would bulldoze the hills and mountains around Wellington into the sea, so joining the country's North and South islands which are presently divided by the 14-mile-wide Cook Strait.

The outcome of the election — including any news of major reconstruction programmes — should be clear by midday today.

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# Reagan to seek new help for Contras if peace talks falter

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, stung by fierce right-wing Republican criticism of his Central American peace plan, intends soon to confront Congress with a new aid request for Nicaraguan Contras if peace negotiations do not begin to make any headway.

Despite White House denials, the peace plan the President announced last week is now effectively dead, subsumed by a separate initiative signed a week ago by the leaders of five Central American countries. The Administration is privately convinced that this plan is also in deep trouble.

President Reagan will probably not seek more aid formally before September 30, the deadline set in his own peace plan for fundamental political changes in Nicaragua and also the day the current aid to the rebels expires. The Contras are thought to be able to survive until November without more money.

The left-wing Government of Nicaragua appears to be hardening its position after signing a peace accord that set a November 7 deadline for a ceasefire in its civil war with the Contras and for the restoration of free speech.

Senior Sergio Ramirez, the Vice-President of Nicaragua, made clear in an interview published in New York yesterday that the restoration of press freedom was conditional on the US ending aid to the rebels. "If President Reagan says he supports the agreement but does not end aid to the counter-revolution, he is sinking the agreement," he is reported to have said.

He claimed that the Sandinistas were preparing political

changes that would be the most sweeping since they overthrew the Somoza regime in 1979. The necessary legislation and decrees, including one allowing the reopening of the opposition newspaper *La Prensa*, would be ready by November 7.

"We want the country to be at peace in 90 days," he declared, but added that the reforms would be implemented only if other parties and outside powers also respected the accord.

The White House, taken aback by the severity of conservative criticism of President Reagan's peace plan, is going out of its way to show that he is not pulling away from the Contras. A single Washington — Mrs Joan Kroc, widow of the McDonald's fast food magnate, has given the Democratic Party \$1 million (\$633,000), the biggest single contribution in the party's history (Christopher Thomas writes).

sentences was inserted at the last moment in his speech to the nation on Wednesday, stating: "We have always been willing to talk; we have never been willing to abandon those who are fighting for democracy and freedom."

Mr Howard Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, insisted that President Reagan had not yet made a final decision on whether to request more aid as early as next month. One key question would be whether "realistic progress" was being made in peace talks.

Another senior official said there was concern about the period between September 30 and the November 7 deadline

set under the Central American peace plan. "We won't desert the Contras. We will make a decision by September 30. We'll wait and see where we are on or about that date," he said.

The President, who has begun a three-week holiday at his California ranch, publicly distanced himself from the Arias plan in a speech in Nebraska on Thursday. He said that any accord would have to be consistent with the interests of the US as well as of the Contras.

After a surge in popular support for the Contras during Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North's testimony to the Iran-Contra hearings, new opinion polls show the public reverting to roughly two-to-one opposition to further military aid. The Democrats, who control Congress, believe they can reject further military assistance without suffering political damage from Republican Party charges that they are "soft on communism."

● SAN SALVADOR: Left-wing guerrilla leaders have agreed to hold peace talks with President Duarte on September 15 in an attempt to end El Salvador's eight-year-old civil war, rebel sources said (AFP reports).

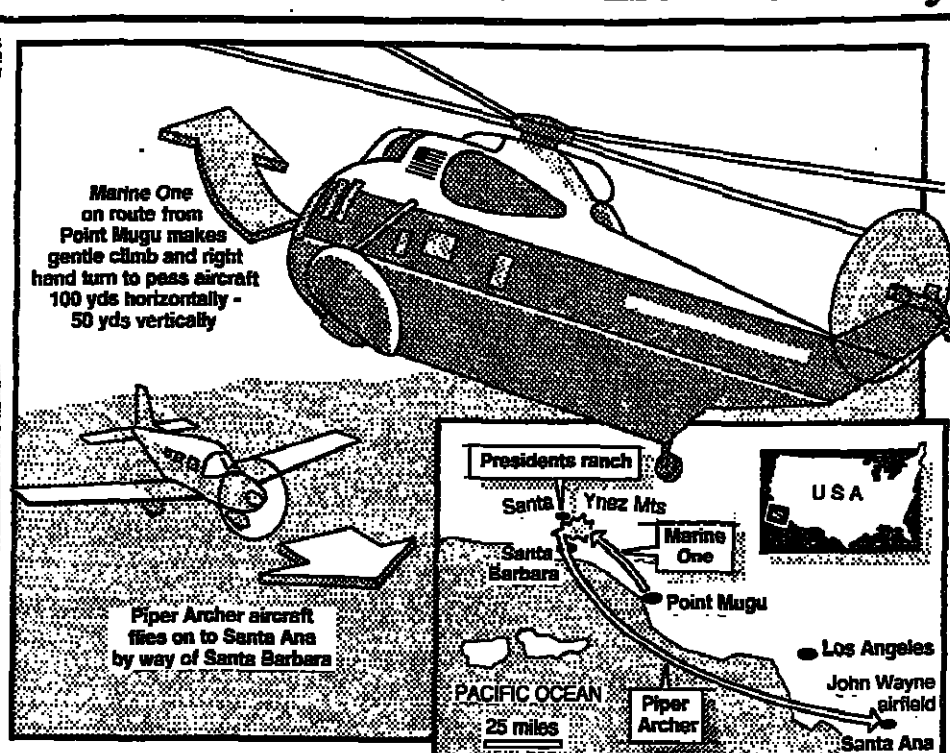
In an address to the National Assembly on Thursday, President Duarte proposed meeting the insurgents. The talks, the third in the past four years, would discuss the recent peace initiative signed in Guatemala City by the Central American Presidents.

President Duarte gave the guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional until August 30 to accept his invitation.

## A smile from the President before his near-miss in the sky



A smile from President Reagan as he boarded the helicopter at Point Mugu, California, before the mid-air near miss. Right, how disaster was averted.



## Why US controllers say a daily prayer

From Charles Bremner, New York

President Reagan's near mid-air disaster has further heightened a state of severe anxiety among the aviation authorities and passengers over a crisis in the overcrowded American skies.

Already this week two airliners — one over New York and one over Los Angeles — had to make violent manoeuvres to avoid mid-air collisions. The New York incident involved two full airliners, sent on collision courses by a negligent controller.

As an emergency response to the Los Angeles incident, which involved an American Airlines Boeing and a light plane, the Federal Aviation Authority ordered airspace restrictions designed to keep unauthorized private aircraft further away from the heavy traffic.

Private pilots immediately

attacked the rules, saying they would cause confusion and further diminish air safety.

Controllers at the busiest airports, such as Los Angeles and New York's Kennedy and La Guardia, are going on duty with a prayer that, if the worst happens, it will not be on their shift. A controller offered that thought to a newspaper as reports of near-misses and mishaps continued to flood in from the country's saturated air lanes.

Air traffic control is stretched to breaking point by the explosive growth of the US airline business since government regulation was scrapped in 1978 and the industry became a free-for-all.

At rush hour the crowded airports, such as La Guardia, Atlanta and Chicago's O'Hare, are packed with jets edging up the taxiways nose to tail, waiting up to an hour-and-a-half to take off.

Ageing equipment is one reason why the control system is buckling under the strain, but the main one is lack of staff. President Reagan sacked 11,400 of the country's 16,244 controllers after an illegal strike in 1981 and the number is now back only to 15,132, many of whom are not experienced enough to handle the heaviest tasks.

At the busiest hubs of the country's huge airways system, flights have increased by 30 per cent over the past year and hard-pressed controllers are juggling dozens of crowded airliners at rush hour time.

"You have controllers trying to referee 30 or 35 aeroplanes, all climbing and descending through one another," said an Indianapolis controller. "You're flying right on the ragged edge."

Near-misses involving US commercial flights are occurring at a rate of more than one

a day and the total for all types of aircraft is approaching three a day.

Controllers are not being openly blamed, though a government report held one of them partially responsible for the most recent disaster in the country — a mid-air collision between a small private plane and an Aeroméxico DC9 over Cerritos in California last year.

The biggest reported error recently involved two jumbo jets flying off the Atlantic coast last month. A controller assigned the same altitude in the same air lane to a Pan Am jet flying south and a Venezuelan airliner flying north.

The Federal Aviation Administration says in its defence that the past three years have been the safest in US flying history. However, the Government's National Transportation Safety Board is publicly warning that two

airliners will collide in mid-air sooner or later, if steps are not rapidly taken.

The control system is only one factor in the US flying crisis, which is creating front page news almost every day of the week. The free-for-all among the airlines and the attendant explosion in the number of people travelling by air is said to be causing airlines to cut corners on everything from in-flight service to aircraft maintenance and crew training.

The possibility of inadequate pilot training is being examined by inspectors investigating a rash of incidents involving Delta airlines. These involved near-misses and even a landing by an airliner at the wrong airport.

In one Delta incident, the crew of an airliner flying from Gatwick drifted off course into the parallel path of another. Leading article, page 9

## Crises deny President a peaceful holiday in his mountain retreat

In this capital there is nowadays never really a quiet time when the Government can have a holiday. Gone are the days — before air conditioning — when the climate was so intolerable that official Washington, like the Raj, retreated to the hills and left politics and international crises for cooler times. There is no silly season in August any more.

But this year Mr Reagan has gone to his Californian mountain ranch with two particularly intractable crises still keeping Washington on high alert: a potential war in the Gulf and, on this side of the globe, a fragile plan for peace in Central America. Both long-smouldering issues have come to a head in a way that has caught Washington unawares, with incidents dragging the

Administration in their wake. Both pose enormous dangers to the President just as he has begun to surface from the smothering avalanche of the Iran-Contra affair.

Neither the controversial reflagging operation, with its hastily assembled escort armada, nor the improvised American plan for peace in Nicaragua, command convincing support at home. Congress is angry at being passed on the former and openly divided on the latter.

America's allies in Europe and Central America have grave reservations. And in both areas, as usual, the Pentagon and the State Department have different perspectives. Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, is pushing for a tough military confrontation with

Iran, while publicly criticizing any lessening of support for the Contras; Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, is attempting to garner unanimous diplomatic support in the United Nations for an arms embargo against Iran while

### Washington View

By Michael Binyon

strongly pushing Mr Reagan's Central American peace initiative.

It is an irony that both crises are an outgrowth of the twin components of the Iran-Contra affair, and come when Mr Reagan is under pressure to show that he has learned the lessons of former mistakes.

There is no doubt that the swift and apparently ill-thought-out decision to protect Kuwaiti tankers was in part the result of his determination to cut free from the Iranian snare, reassure moderate Arabs and demonstrate leadership.

And his conditional support for the Costa Rican peace plan for the region was forced out of him by the realization that in the light of the scandal neither Congress nor the country would support further military aid to the Contras unless diplomacy was first given a chance.

Mr Reagan said in his contrite and very personal address to the nation that the main lesson to be learned from the whole mess was the need to restore trust between

the White House and Congress. But the two looming crises are likely to pull in opposite directions.

Already more than 100 congressmen have gone to court in an attempt to force the President to invoke the War Powers Act and give them some control over the movement of US forces in the Gulf. Already the Democratic leadership is accusing the Administration of botching the operation while issuing misleading statements that hostilities are unlikely.

The Reagan Central American peace plan, admittedly, was born of a bipartisan effort to find a solution and a White House willingness to compromise. But unfortunately in just one week since the Guatemala

agreement was signed the spirit of trust has evaporated.

Conservatives, including such usually loyal figures as Senator Robert Dole, the Republican minority leader, have staged an open revolt, saying the plan — and especially the Arias plan which superseded it — sells the Contras down the river. Even his most loyal lieutenants, Vice-President George Bush and Mr Weinberger, are distancing themselves.

Assaulted from all directions on both issues, Mr Reagan has found difficulty in asserting his policies and shaping the events. He told America on Wednesday, with moving eloquence, that he was not yet finished — "I'm not going to let the dust and cobwebs settle on the furniture in this office, or on me."

## US envoy back to Damascus

The United States is preparing to send its ambassador back to Damascus after recalling him last October when Britain accused Syria of involvement in the attempt by Nezar Hindawi to blow up an El-Al airliner (Andrew McEwen writes).

Mr William Eagleton is widely expected to arrive in Damascus next month, marking a substantial further relaxation of international measures taken against Syria.

## Hunt goes on for potholer

Paris — Rescue workers have called off the underground search for Alex Pitcher, aged 17, the British potholer missing for a week after descending the giant Gouffre du Berger pothole outside Grenoble (Susan MacDonald writes).

But as hope faded of finding him, police were yesterday again combing the rough terrain above ground.

## Drug charges

Penang — Mr Justice Dzaiddin Abdullah yesterday called on two New Zealanders to make their defence on Monday on drug trafficking charges after rejecting defence submissions to acquit them.

## Border alert

Caracas (AFP) — President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela put troops along a tugboat with Colombia on alert after claiming a five-day violation of Venezuelan waters by a Colombian warship.

## Ten killed

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — At least 10 people were killed and 17 injured when a 13-storey building under construction in northern Brazil collapsed.

## Film rights

Atlanta (Reuters) — Turner Broadcasting System, the US cable broadcasting concern, said it had acquired from the CBS network all the television rights to the film *Gone With the Wind*.

## Captain held

Peking (AP) — The captain and a crewman of a tugboat have been arrested for causing a collision with a passenger ferry in the Yangtze River in May when 105 people died.

## Four executed

Mogadishu (Reuters) — Four men have been executed by firing squad in Somalia for killing the north-western regional security chief, Mr Ahmed Aden Abdi, in December.

## Minister axed

Mourouvia (AFP) — President Doe of Liberia has dismissed his Foreign Minister, Mr Bernard Blamo, state radio said.

## Five freed

Katmandu (AFP) — Nepal has released five political detainees — three journalists and two politicians.



A French Navy diver from the minesweeper *Le Garigillan*, which has been ordered to the Gulf, training at Toulon.

### The Gulf War

## Iran says missiles not supplied by Chinese

By Our Foreign Staff

The Silkorm missiles deployed by Iran around the Strait of Hormuz are not Chinese but copies of missiles seized from Iraq, Tehran's Ambassador to China, said yesterday in Peking.

Mr Alacaddin Borujerdi also said that China should not follow America's lead by allowing its tankers to sail under the Chinese flag.

Peking has consistently denied that it was supplying arms to Iran, but has said that Iran could have obtained Chinese weapons on the international arms market. China has also insisted that it did not provide weapons to Iran.

In Paris, the weekly magazine *L'Evenement du Jeudi* accused a French firm of supplying the explosives for the sea mines manufactured by an Italian firm for sale to Iran.

A spokesman for the French firm, La Société Nationale des Poudres et Explosifs, said that the article was based on speculation.

Meanwhile, in the Gulf, three new British warships took over the Armilla Patrol yesterday. Captain Neil Rankin, commander of the Leander-class frigate HMS *Andromeda*, will command the new patrol, which will include the four minesweepers beginning their long journey from Britain to the Gulf on Monday.

The other vessels under his command are the frigate HMS *Brazen* and the destroyer HMS *Edinburgh*.

Another American convoy was preparing at Kuwait yesterday for the dash down the Gulf. At the same time Iran was to start minesweeping exercises in the area.

## Mystics gather to save Earth Seeing off the bad vibrations

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Whatever you are doing to-morrow, lunchtime, stop at 1 pm, hold hands with some friends, think nice thoughts and hum. You will be doing your bit to ward off global catastrophe and ensure galactic harmony for a new era.

Mystical souls across the world — at the Pyramids, Ayers Rock in Australia and Stonehenge — will be doing this at noon GMT, with tens of thousands of Americans who are determined to stop the Earth shaking itself asunder. According to the Apostles of the New Age, the booming new spiritual movement in the US, August 16 and 17 mark a unique mystical coming-together of astrology, the Mayan and Aztec calendars, and ancient prophecies. Galactic forces will be unleashed, and the world stands a fair chance of ending in cataclysm by the year 2012.

But universal disaster can be averted if 144,000 people resonate together to coincide with the "harmonic convergence". So believers are head-

ing for the high places and scenic spots — whether the mountains of California and the Rockies or Central Park West in New York — to undertake vigils to "bless and heal the planet Earth".

So many people have already flocked to Mount Shasta in California that police have appealed to others to stay at home.

"This is a major planetary event of an unprecedented nature," says Dr José Argüelles, an art historian whose studies uncovered the extraordinary coincidence of factors that are being taken very seriously by New Agers.

These people are not old women or 1960s survivors yearning for another Woodstock. As well as celebrities such as actress Shirley MacLaine, the movement encompasses doctors, lawyers and executives of corporations which are turning to New Age techniques to train their staff.

"We are responding to some kind of call to gather together," Dr Argüelles says.

## Moscow's crocodiles on hunger strike

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

Moscow Zoo, once considered among the world's leading zoological gardens, is now ranked only 37th in terms of the number and quality of species it holds and among the last in standards of upkeep and amenities. The animals are feeling the strain, too.

The crocodiles have been on "hunger strike" for the last few months in mute protest at their cold and cramped conditions. The monkeys can only be seen on a clear sunny day because there is no lighting in their enclosures.

The sorry decline of Moscow Zoo was the subject of a report in the main Moscow newspaper, *Moskovskaya Pravda*, yesterday, which called for the zoo to be moved to new premises as a matter of urgency.

Moscow Zoo is, indeed, in a dilapidated state. Close to the city centre, the newer site cut off from the old by a main

road (and no tunnel to cross it by), the zoo looks 20 or 30 years out of date and badly neglected. The large animals are still kept in the sort of cages that have long given way elsewhere to landscaped enclosures surrounded by deep trenches.

The common areas are overgrown and in places piled up with rubble.

The seal pool is murky and ill-kept, the polar bears have only a few inches of festering water in their bathing trough. The wildfowl island in the centre of the artificial lake is deserted except for the occasional wader, and crows and pigeons that chance by on their way to and from the city streets.

The little boats that used to ferry people over to the island are no more. The aquarium and nocturnal houses have been shut.

Shortage of money and lack of interest from the city authorities are only part of what has gone wrong in Moscow Zoo. Conversely, the decline probably began when the city decided, more than 10 years ago, that if Moscow was going to have a zoo to be proud of, it would have to be a new zoo on a new site.

But the moment the decision was taken to move the zoo, all attention was concentrated on obtaining the land, drafting intricate plans and building utopian models.

The old zoo, no longer a prestige project, was forgotten.

Now there are two Moscow Zoos. The old one with its jaded crocodiles and desiccated polar bears, and the new zoo, a smart, clean, streamlined place with all the latest facilities and its own metro station — which exists only on the drawing board.

A site of 200 hectares in the new south-western suburb has been earmarked for it. Some of the animals, including the crocodiles, have been transferred to temporary accommodation pending the move. But it is still a long way off.

If it ever happens... Muscovites love their old zoo. They still flock there at weekends and on public holidays. Being so central, it is accessible. Being relatively small it is walkable.

Unlike many public places in Moscow, the seating is plentiful if rickety and the snack bars are numerous, if hygienically suspect. At 20 kopecks an entrance ticket (20 pence at the official exchange rate), it is a bargain just for a walk and a shady rest.

And the brown Russian bears and the Siberian tigers are still in fine fettle, even if less hardy species are finding the going rough.

## Bank chief's secretary in Bonn fraud inquiry

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

Evidence has been found linking a secretary of Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the West German Bundesbank, to the main suspect in the massive Volkswagen currency fraud.

The car firm admitted earlier this year losing DM473 million (£160 million) through currency transactions conducted in its name but of which it knew nothing.

Both the Frankfurt flat and the office of the unnamed secretary were searched by a Federal Office of Criminal Investigation team last week, at the request of Herr Carl Hermann Rethemeyer, the public prosecutor in charge of the case.

Herr Rethemeyer said yesterday the searches had "hardened the suspicions" of a relationship between the woman secretary and Herr Joachim Schmidt, the independent Frankfurt currency dealer alleged to have carried out the fraud.

Herr Schmidt has been unsuccessfully sought under

an international arrest warrant since the scandal was disclosed in March.

The prosecutor said "a mass of evidence" was found which strongly suggested that the Bundesbank secretary had supplied Herr Schmidt with information in return for money. There was no suggestion that the bank itself was involved in the fraud.

The secretary had so far refused to make a statement.



Herr Pöhl: The bank itself was not involved in fraud.

## Chemicals explosion kills five

Seoul (Reuters) — A string of explosions at a chemical warehouse yesterday killed at least five people and injured 60 others near Seoul's international airport, police said.

A spokesman said several other people were believed to be trapped in the warehouse, which held more than 3,000 barrels of inflammable and explosive chemical products. The explosions sent pillars of flames 65 ft high, shook the airport, levelled three houses and shattered most windows within a radius of more than a mile, witnesses said. The cause was not yet known.

The roof of an engineering office at the airport collapsed and 70 windows at customs and other offices were shattered by the blasts. The casualty figure was low because the warehouse was surrounded by fields.



## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Swing and a prayer

Does golf, more than any other game, teach that life is a valley of strife and fear and raise fundamental questions of the worth of human effort? For certainly this has been a grand year for the stand-up-and-be-counted Christians in professional golf. The US PGA championship was the other day by Larry Nelson was the third of the four majors to fall to the born-again brotherhood. Nelson had "a personal encounter with Jesus Christ" in 1975 and since then has made "Jesus my number one priority". Larry Mize won the US Masters and did so with a shot that was the clearest demonstration of answer to prayer in the history of golf, holing with a chip from off the green. "Winning a major championship is big, but what is really important is how you live for Christ," he said. Scott Simpson won the US Open ("because of my faith in God, I knew I was secure no matter what happened"). And Paul Azinger, another high-profile Christian, was on the verge of winning the other major, the British Open, but blew it on the final two holes. There is a moral there for those who seek it.

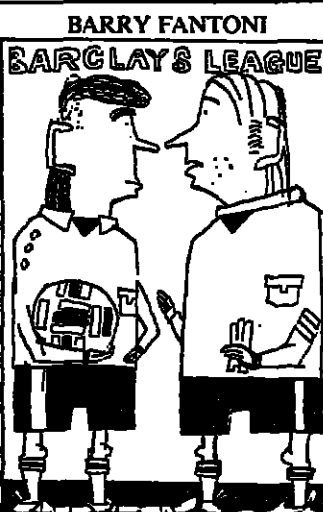
### Peak form

Golf is also a game that seems to take men from the depths to the heights. Major Graeme Cooper, of Salisbury Golf Club, recently set a record for hitting the highest golf ball in the world — a 7 iron shot from 17,100ft, just short of the peak of Salsburgh in the Andes. The ball travelled 190 yards and fell 1,000ft. Major Cooper made a previous attempt at the record when he hit a ball from Gran Paradiso at 13,324ft only to learn that a Captain Shand had done it at 16,000ft in Tibet in 1937. But now the major has prevailed. The ball he used? A Pinnacle.

How often do trainers curse their jockeys for excessive use of the whip? Peter Dally powered home a 59-1 shot in training at Catterick on Wednesday — and was fined £100 for just that offence.

### Over the eight

Jockeys normally try to keep their body weight down to about 8 stone. So when Tony Ives weighed in at 9st 8lb last Saturday everyone reeled back in shock. Ives had just won a race sponsored by Montana, and his victory had won him his own weight in New Zealand wine. Naturally he went to the scales determined to make a big impression. How much lead he had jokingly stowed about his person was uncertain, but eventually a compromise was reached and Ives collected 70 bottles, about 8st 7lb worth.



Barry Fantoni

John Motson says I've kept a clean balance sheet

### Quick single

Ian Botham is to take part in a farce, No. 1 Test match, but in a one-off production of *Run For Your Wife* at the Criterion Theatre on September 26. It is all part of David Gower's benefit jollifications. Botham will be playing a paparazzo, a species he knows and loves, and Chris Crowder a journalist. Gower's old chum Robin Askwith is producing the play and acting in it. And Mr Gower? No, he is far too super-cool for acting and will be exercising his best talents in their rightful place. He will look after the pre-show champagne buffet.

### Rising glass

Yachtsmen have finally discovered a weather forecaster who has made an accurate prediction. The weather was miserable and depressing beyond words for the Fastnet race, filthy, drizzly and misty. Yachtsmen were going mad with frustration. And the local forecaster's prediction? "The weather is enough to drive you to drink." The frustrated sailors' return to Plymouth was of historic proportions.

### Quackerjack

For those jaded sporting enthusiasts seeking more sensation, more speed and more thrills, then America has the answer: thoroughbred duck racing. Races involve up to ten ducks, who leap from traps and paddle across a 110ft stretch of water towards a trough full of duck food. One hundred specially trained ducks are registered for racing, and the largest prize so far is \$5,000. James Kellner, the founder and president of Duck Down Racing Association, says: "We think there's a place in American entertainment for duck racing."

# No role for a gore score

by Anthony Smith

The attempt to prove a connection between television and real-life violence by using social science techniques has been long and intensive. It has made and withered professional reputations; its spin-off has been a number of important new theoretical models; it has led to various statistical confessions which impress the lay observer. But it has taken us nowhere at all along the road of real knowledge. Nor has it helped the art of television to move forward one step.

What it has done is to provide the raw material for a shrill dialogue of the deaf, between one group of people who, for reasons of their own, want to get some kind of purchase upon the institutions which control the dominant mass medium of our time, and another group of people who wish to prevent them. Such research always has political pressure behind it. Every word of the conclusions of the hundreds of studies winces with the pain of the political pins stuck into the researchers.

It is with that in mind that I read the latest offering of the redoubtable Dr Guy Cumberbatch, a researcher not easily suborned by broadcasting mandarins or posturing politicians. His contribution is *The Portrayal of Violence on British Television* is to create a neutral system for measuring the number

of violent acts shown on television, a gore-quotient which can, and certainly will, be used in future to see whether the quantity of violence portrayed is falling or rising. Since the last comparable research projects a decade ago it seems that the amount has been falling fast, especially in British-produced programmes. Michael Grade, Director of Programmes for BBC TV, has welcomed the new findings with evident relief.

I do not believe that this is a form of research which society or television requires. Indeed, it is degrading for a mature medium of communication to have to commission analytic material (and to appear to make active use of it) which, by its nature, diverts broadcasters from the sort of choices and decisions they ought to be making.

If you show *King Lear*, the Cumberbatch quotient will certainly rise above the norm. If you give the viewers *Titus Andronicus* you had better shuffle *Miami Vice*, cut or uncut, on to another channel. At Easter time religious programmes might cause the violence register to rise. A series of war documentaries could have a similar effect. What Dr Cumberbatch has invented is another kind of rather ghoul ratings which will probably be fed into an

already highly charged argument. Television channel controllers make their choices on the basis of taste and artistic judgement, and educated guesses as to what will entertain and enhance the size of audiences, or what might push forwards the art of television itself. Unfortunately, there are people who wish to constrain them, to impose quite different criteria and push the medium towards the anodyne, the respectful and the unshocking.

The arrival of this piece of research will make the task of these people that much easier, for it provides a tool to help them. It is convenient that it shows that the total quantity of violence has declined (although the comparisons with 1972 are not wholly precise); but suppose it didn't? Is it useful to have at hand a measure which does not differentiate between real levels of quality in programmes, but only between certain actions which happen to be statistically measurable if you define them in a certain way?

Statistics cannot tell us what we know in our emotions about pity and terror, about violence and exploitation, as these are portrayed in moving images, or in literature or in painting. An act of killing can make us laugh, frighten us, make us weep in sympathy or

exult or be angry, depending on the genre or on the intentions or skills of the author. If the action is historical or set in fantasy, or is part of the news, the possible responses are different again. Dr Cumberbatch is of course, neutral in his approach to the import of the acts of violence which he has counted; he does not say that they arouse an automatic urge towards imitation in the audience, though he does imply that a reduction in the totality of portrayed violence is automatically an improvement.

After some decades of this endless debate we can all see that the line of causality between programme and audience behaviour is impossible to draw. It isn't just that it's somehow difficult to "prove" in a statistical sense. It's that the sheer number of variables involved is too great and their impact on the basic proposition so complicated that the hypothesis is eaten away at its very heart.

Guy Cumberbatch's research project can only aid and abet this endless pursuit of a statistical will-o'-the-wisp, conscientious though he is. The proper objectives of television are truth and amusement, and the reasons for excluding violence lie within the canons of taste that are employed. These are not reachable by the double-edged tools of social science.

The author is director of the British Film Institute.

## Robin Oakley examines the attitudes of the '87 breed of Tory MPs

The new intake of Tory MPs, 53 of them, are Thatcher's children with a vengeance.

As revealed on today's front page, they may make John Moore a narrow favourite to succeed Mrs Thatcher. But they are in no hurry to see her go. Responding to a confidential *Times* questionnaire in which they could reveal their ideological preferences with anonymity, fully three quarters said they wanted Mrs Thatcher to lead them into the next election, with only 6 per cent against. What is more, 72 per cent believe that she will do so.

Asked to place themselves on the political spectrum, half predictably called themselves centrists. But while only 6 per cent put themselves on the left of the party, the rest were happy to label themselves right or centre-right, occasionally phrasing it more colourfully, such as "dry with damp patches" or "on the dry end veering towards arid".

Symptomatic of their robust attitudes is the 72 per cent support among them for the restoration of capital punishment for terrorist murders and for the murder of policemen.

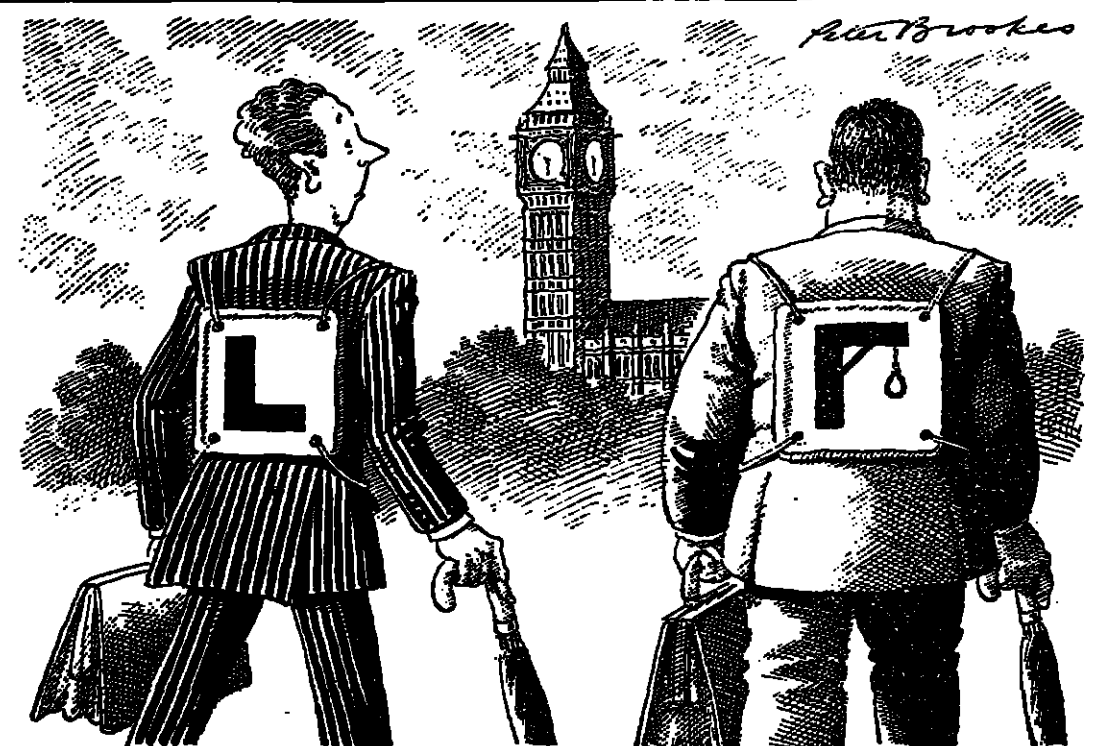
But what sort of people are they? Among the 33 respondents there was only one barrister, one farmer, one solicitor and one stockbroker (previously a university lecturer) and a mere brace of merchant bankers.

Personnel officers, sales directors, travel and employment industry executives mingled with an author, an inventor and a news videographer. But the predominant ethos was that of the business world, with more than half of them directors, executives or self-employed businessmen.

The advance of the chattering classes into today's Tory party continues, with more teachers and educational administrators, former ministerial advisers and one who classified his previous working career as "business, politics, lecturing", whether simultaneously or consecutively he did not say. Just over a third of them plan to carry on with outside jobs while they are in the Commons.

It is certainly becoming a less partisan Tory party. Almost half had been educated at state schools, and just under a third had not been to university. Among those who had, eight had been to Oxford, six to London and three to Cambridge. Asked if they used private medicine or relied on the NHS, 53 per cent said they used the NHS exclusively, 22 per cent went private and the rest used a mixture.

In reply to a question on whether they had ever been a member of a trades union, 53 per cent gave a straight "no". Five did not specify their allegiance but two had been members of Nalgo, two of teaching unions (one expelled from the NAS/UNW for refusing



## Tough, expert: Thatcher's new followers

to strike) and one of the Association of University Teachers.

Only two opposed the idea of further laws to regulate trade union activity, although another two believed that the government was "almost there".

The highest common factor among Mrs Thatcher's new MPs, in a parliament which is likely to centre on clashes between central and local government over rates reform and the inner cities, is their experience of local government. Almost 70 per cent have been councillors at one level or another for an average period of seven years.

It is therefore heartening for ministers that the government's plans for replacing domestic rates with the community charge win the support of 81 per cent of the new MPs. Only one wanted to leave the system as it was. But answers to the bald question were peppered with scrawled-in comments giving a warning that the community charge was "the best of several bad systems," that it needed to be modified, that it was the right approach but technically difficult. One wrote: "Community charge will be a political disaster for the party. But rates should be reformed."

What is intriguing, however, given the local government background of so many of the new MPs, is that when asked if they would approve of the government taking greater control of local government spending by removing the financing of education from local authorities 59 per cent were in favour of doing so.

There is wholehearted endorsement among the new MPs for extending the privatization programme to such public utilities as electricity and the water boards, though several were careful to demand, as the Energy Secretary, Cecil Parkinson, is insisting, that privatization must be accompanied by the breaking-up of monopolies. One or two were clearly lukewarm about water.

One warning sign for the government was that while 53 per cent of the new MPs were happy that the government was being tough enough with the City over fraud, a solid 34 per cent believed that more needed to be done. The jury was still out on the question, wrote one; another said "yes — but 'seen to be' is important".

It is clear from the replies that the old battle between Tory wets and dries is of little relevance to the new boys.

Many chided *The Times*, with some justification, for the crudity of the question "Would you prefer to see more tax cuts or more spending on public services like the NHS?". In a necessarily compressed list of 20 questions it was included as an indicator of opinion on a question at the centre of economic argument in the Tory party in recent years. But new MPs, whose other opinions clashed, united in the new orthodoxy to object that the two were not alternatives.

Almost two thirds of the respondents said they wanted to see both and that that was precisely what the Chancellor was delivering. But 22 per cent opted for tax cuts as a priority compared to 9 per cent for more spending as the first essential. Others said that while they wanted both spending increases and tax cuts, if it came to a choice they would prefer tax cuts.

So there you have them, a more professional and more obviously political class of Tory than we have seen in the past. They are staunchly Thatcherite, business-oriented but with considerable experience of local government and not short of educational expertise. From the maiden speeches so far they seem likely to prove a cut above the class of 1983, but not quite up to that impressive Tory vintage of 1979.

"Convergence" of the two camps since the government released the spending brakes is a fact. Asked if they would like to see more money spent on countering unemployment, 34 per cent said yes, 37 per cent said no. But many emphasized the need for more to be done on training and retraining, and almost all qualified their answers.

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Robert Kilroy-Silk

## Putting politics in its place

I can't remember his exact words, but when asked about his future, on resigning as leader of the SDP, David Owen said something to the effect that there was more to life than politics. There were, he insisted, other things that he could do. He didn't have to be the leader of a political party or even a cabinet minister.

True, of course. But it is not the kind of sentiment that many of his parliamentary colleagues will comprehend, let alone share. They will have listened with amazement. They will certainly not believe him. He can't, as John MacEnroe would have said, "be serious". He definitely could not be sincere. Cramped together in the tiny lift that journeys from the Members' Lobby to Committee Corridor North, where all the best cross-party conversations — and revelations — occur, they will have consoled each other with the whispered but confident observation that he was merely, and obviously, covering up his failure as a leader, was preparing the ground, providing the rationale, for a later and dignified exit.

Because it is, of course, a serious heresy for a British politician, and especially a party leader, to suggest that there could be other things than life than political activity, that they might be as interesting or as important — or that, as David Owen actually argued, he could make a "valuable contribution" outside the Commons as he could as an MP. This arrogant myopia on the part of our politicians is one of the major problems with British politics. It tends to affect those on the Labour side more than any other. Many devote their entire life to party political activity. Nothing else exists, or hardly.

For many Labour MPs this is unavoidable. Leaving their homes and constituencies on a Monday they are then virtually imprisoned for the rest of the week in the House of Commons, from breakfast in the Tea Room to the last drink, often in the early hours, in the Kew Gardens. Most of the weekend will also, of necessity, be devoted to politics. Given such demands and the accompanying lifestyle it is difficult for them to have any other interests or hobbies. If they existed prior to election they soon become neglected. Not for all, of course. There are some distinguished exceptions, but not many.

Yet while some politicians surrender their non-political interests reluctantly, others never allow themselves to be deflected from the serious and all-consuming business of politics, by what they would regard as trivial pursuits. These are the ones who have few or no friends outside politics. Indeed, they have none outside the party, and don't want any, and view those who do have with deep suspicion.

This total and obsessive pre-

occupation with politics — and particularly party politics — has several important consequences. One of them is that its practitioners tend to have a less than complete appreciation of the wider world and of the needs and interests of those within it. They see it and them only through the conduit of the surgery, the constituent's letter, the lobbyist's plea. This enclosed isolation helps to explain why some Labour MPs took so long to recognize that their working-class supporters did aspire to own their council houses, did wish to leave shares, and were generally in favour of the kind of good life that the party has now endorsed.

Nor is it surprising that those who recognized this, new reality last, and more grudgingly, were the hard-left zealots. Their commitment to politics is so total that they mistake the incessant committees of activists, and their priorities for real people and real life. That's why the minority gay, lesbian and black issues were allowed to become so important for so long. Because it was the only world they knew, they believed it must be the world.

This closing effect of party politics is also illustrated by the effect it had on the party leaders during the last two general election campaigns. On each occasion the Labour leader toured the country surrounded by back-slappers and true believers, largely snubbed from ordinary people. They spoke at massed and enthusiastic rallies. In such an atmosphere it was easy for first Michael Foot, and then Neil Kinnock, to convince himself that he was about to win while everyone on the outside could see the depressing truth.

For some, it is true, there is little future outside politics, even if they wanted there to be. They had jobs lower in pay and status to that of an MP and could not, even if they wanted to, go back to them. There is no life other than political life. They are the true careerists of necessity. They owe all that they are and have to the party. That, of course, helps to explain their passionate and ferocious loyalty to "the Party" and its future. It is their meal ticket as well as their chosen vehicle for social change. No wonder it can do no wrong.

Yes, of course, loyalty to party has been an important and integral feature of British politics. It has produced positive benefits. But it is also true that unquestioning fealty to party is a cause of the great hypocrisy and double standards that is such a disfiguring asset of politics in Britain. It is good to see one politician who knows that there is a world beyond it. It might mean that David Owen is not much of a politician, but it means he's a better man.

The author was a Merseyside Labour MP, 1974-86.

Michael Kinsley

## Pay up for Gulf protection

Washington

What's the difference between a superpower and a sucker? The market has passed its judgement on the Reagan administration's Gulf policy. Whether you define the goal high-mindedly as protecting freedom of navigation, or more cynically as keeping a lid on Iranian and Soviet ambitions in the region, the larger goal is the same: to protect Western access to Middle East oil. That's the only reason why we give two hoots about the Gulf.

Three months ago, after seven years of war between Iran and Iraq, the price of oil was about \$18 a barrel, and the question was whether even that level could be sustained. Since the United States became involved, panic about future supplies has driven up the Texas price to about \$21 a barrel.

Thus the administration has accidentally achieved its all-but-official and all-but-insane goal of pushing the price of oil back above \$20, from \$10 last year, to benefit American domestic oil producers. Opec was willing to settle for \$18. The other government most eager for higher oil prices has been Iran. An extra \$3 a barrel to them means about \$7 million a day to finance their war effort. The price rise also means a welcome infusion of hard currency for the world's leading producer, Russia. Congratulations all around.

The original idea was to show the world that the US can behave like a superpower. But the difference between a modern superpower and an old-fashioned imperial power seems to be that, where imperial powers exacted tribute from their vassal states, "allies" (the modern term) now exact tribute from the US.

As has been widely and grumpily noted, America gets little oil from the Gulf. Europe gets a lot and Japan gets a real lot. To protect that oil, Japan is doing nothing. Europe is doing a bit, and America is doing a lot. It's true that a halt in Middle East supplies would drive prices up for all importers regardless of their source, but with the US about two-thirds self-sufficient, Europe one-fifth, and Japan totally dependent on imports, the allocation of the burden seems out of whack.

The most aggravating free-rider, though, is the direct beneficiary of US protection, Kuwait, which produces oil for a few cents a

barrel. As an Opec "moderate" it has been willing to sell this oil at a mere \$18. To achieve that mark-up, it engages in a conspiracy in restraint of trade — illegal in America — with, among others, the very nation we are protecting it from: Iran.

Yet kindly Uncle Sam doesn't even balk when Kuwait refuses landing facilities for helicopters needed to protect Kuwait's own ships containing Kuwait's own oil.

Ah, but the leader of the free world must safeguard the freedom of lesser nations even if they are too spineless to co-operate, you say. Perhaps, but such sentiments hardly apply. Kuwait is governed by a ruling family, the Al-Sababs, led by the Amir. There is a legislature and you can even vote for it — if you are a male from a long-settled family.

Unfortunately, the Amir suspended the legislature a year ago and, while he was at it, suspended the law that a suspended legislature may be unsuspended after two months. Why? Breakdown in co-operation between the executive and legislative branches. (You know how it is, Ollie.) The Amir also started press censorship. (It was already illegal to criticize the government.)

There's no knowing what the Gulf operation is costing. But John Lehman, the former Navy Secretary, estimates that the share of the Reagan-era military buildup designed to make good the "Carter Doctrine" that the US will protect Middle East oil supplies by force if necessary, is costing American taxpayers about \$40 billion a year. The Middle East supplies something under four billion barrels of oil a year, which means American protection is costing roughly \$10 a barrel.

Why not charge Kuwait for our protective services? I suggest a sliding scale from \$10 to \$3 a barrel, depending on its progress toward democracy — a dollar off for re-opening parliament, 75 cents for giving women the vote, \$1.50 for freedom of the press, and so on. Kuwait could try to pass the cost on to the customers — Japan (219,000 barrels a day), Italy (163,000), etc.

And if they won't pay up? Surely this would be a sign that the protection service is not worth what it costs to provide.

The author is editor of *New Republic*.

## The age-old debt we owe to Islam

For much of Europe's early existence the only other civilization it knew was that of Islam. And it was the threat that Islam posed to Europe's survival that forged, out of the chaos following the collapse of Rome, Europe's consciousness of itself as a distinct geographical and cultural region.

Islam's expansion into Europe in the 8th century, Europe's abortive attempts to take the Holy Lands for Christendom in the 11th and 12th centuries, and the expulsion of Islam from Spain and the Balkans in the 17th century are the most widely known episodes in the historic relationship between Muslim and Christian.

But while most Europeans saw Islam in terms of its threat to the territorial integrity of Christian Europe, a small though influential group of scholars and ecclesiastics also saw a great culture from which there was much to learn.

It was in Islamic Spain, which the Moors occupied for almost 700 years, that European scholars turned up to claim their classical inheritance. The great centres of Islamic learning at Cordoba, Seville, Barcelona, Toledo and Granada attracted increasing numbers of Europeans anxious to acquire the knowledge of science and philosophy locked away in Arabic translations of the original.

As a direct consequence of

Islamic scholarship, Europeans were able to rediscover the teachings of Hellenistic science — Hippocrates' medicine, Euclid's geometry, Ptolemy's maps of the world and Galen's physiology — lost to them centuries before. And what Islam brought to Spain, Spain passed on to the rest of Europe.

The classical scientific tradition had not completely died out in Europe, and the flowering of European science cannot be solely attributed to Islamic influences. But Islam gave Western science an unprecedented stimulus which helped put it on its own path of discovery.

Nor was Europe's inheritance restricted to the bounty of Hellenistic science and philosophy. Arab works on alchemy, astrology, astronomy, medicine, pharmacology, ophthalmology, cartography, geography and mathematics were freely available and rapidly incorporated into the reservoir of European knowledge.

Many of these Islamic scholars, forgotten to us now, were legends in Europe during their own time. In the 10th century, Abu Bakr

Muhammed, for example, was a pioneer of rationalism and a practitioner of the scientific method of experimentation and observation that is now the foundation of all science.

The book on calculation by the great Islamic mathematician Al Kwarizmi was translated into Latin, and its numbers, such as the figure zero, from the Arabic word *sifr*, meaning void, gradually spread across Europe. Historians are fond of reminding us what mathematics would be like today if we had to tackle multiplication of fractions in Roman numerals.

Similarly, Europe's debt to Islamic science is profound. European seafarers might never have left the safety of the Mediterranean were it not for Arab map-makers such as Ibn Majid who compiled a navigational guide for sailors in the Indian Ocean and acted as Vasco da Gama's navigator during his journey round the Cape of Good Hope in 1498.

St Thomas Aquinas, the celebrated Catholic theologian, produced some of his greatest theological works in response to

the writings of two Islamic philosophers, Averroes and Avicenna. But Islam's influence on Europe went far beyond that of learning and scholarship. Rice, sugar cane, citrus fruits, the waterwheel and cotton, which along with coal was to become one of the twin pillars of the industrial revolution — were all introduced into Europe by Muslims. Islamic art, textiles, ceramics, clothing, silks, carpets, curtains and tents were highly prized possessions in Europe.

Yet for all its achievements, Islamic civilization failed to anticipate or pre-empt the successive scientific and technological revolutions which propelled Western civilization into every corner of the globe, and which Islam was partially responsible for setting in motion.

Many Muslims are acutely conscious of this failure. Humiliated by Western territorial and economic domination, they are increasingly drawn to an age when Islamic civilization far exceeded anything Europe had to offer.

It was this civilization which, during its occupation of the Iberian peninsula, provided the bridgehead between classical antiquity and Renaissance Europe that was to put Europe on the road to its own unique development.

Michael Dynes

Islam in Britain: a three-part series on the 'hidden community' and its growing influence starts in *The Times* on Monday





1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481-4100

## MR HURD MOVES A LITTLE

Yesterday's decision by the Home Secretary to order a fresh police investigation into the cases arising from the Woolwich and Guildford IRA bombings in the mid-1970s is much to be welcomed. It is at least a partial victory for the campaign that has been waged by churchmen, judges, journalists and readers of *The Times*.

Mr Hurd's action adds to the suspicion that a major miscarriage of justice has taken place. If so, it is a miscarriage which increases with every day that passes, since life prison sentences for the disputed offences are still being served.

The decision to ask the Deputy Chief Constable of Avon, Mr James Sharples, to begin an investigation into certain fresh evidence is a cautious one. It falls short of the reference back to the Court of Appeal which the campaigners have been demanding. It must imply that even the Home Office is no longer satisfied that the case can be left as it was.

While there must be relief that the Home Secretary has responded to the presentation of new evidence by ordering a further police inquiry into the bombings, this must inevitably raise once again the question of the related convictions of members of the Maguire household for the possession of explosives. In the Maguire case Mr Hurd has yet to show the same willingness to be moved.

The Maguires were found guilty almost wholly on the basis of forensic evidence; and precisely for that reason it has been impossible to disprove the verdict. Experts disagreed about the reliability of the scientific tests, and the jury chose between them; samples no longer exist on which those or other tests can be repeated.

It is difficult to imagine, in the terms in

which the Home Secretary states his criterion for reopening the cases, what on earth could satisfy him. Had the prosecution's forensic material been surrounded with more supporting circumstantial evidence, there would have been more scope for further investigation, and more likelihood that inconsistencies would eventually be discovered. That is why it has been argued more than once that the Maguire cases are peculiarly suited to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon, rather than have them referred for probably inconclusive further legal proceedings.

The two cases are known to be connected by a vital detail which was not put before any court: the denunciation to the police of the Maguires by one of the suspects in the Guildford and Woolwich bombings, Mr Paul Hill, who vaguely knew them. Part of what Mr Sharples has now to investigate is evidence which suggests that Mr Hill was somewhere else at the time he was supposed to be letting off bombs. If he really was innocent, had nothing to do with it, he could not possibly have pointed the police to the "bomb factory" from which the explosives came.

That the police raided the Maguire household, and that they took away material which was found on analysis to bear traces of explosive, is a mystery to be explained. It would be impossible to believe that a false tip-off led by pure chance to the true culprits.

Given the complexity of the relationship between the two affairs, Mr Hurd can at least be expected to base his future attitude to the Maguire cases on the outcome of the inquiries now starting. That would be an exercise of the prerogative of common sense, a quality in which the Home Secretary is not lacking.

## INDEPENDENCE DAYS

Noting "The End of an Era" 40 years ago, *The Times* pointed out how much the two newly independent nations of India and Pakistan owed to British qualities of "cooperation and compromise". While we foresaw a glittering future for Pakistan as the "leading state of the Muslim world" we considered that "no such immediate and spectacular accretion of influence attends the formation of the Dominion of India."

Forty years later it cannot be said that co-operation and compromise have since been dominant factors on the sub-continent. It may be seen too that the Muslim world has not been dominated by Pakistan and that India, by contrast, has grown into the leading country of the non-aligned movement, the leader of the so-called Third World. We were not alone in our judgements. Some of the lessons that must be considered on this anniversary of independence apply to observers in foreign capitals as well as to local politicians.

India is today by far the dominant power in its region — a dominance emphasized at this moment by the presence of Indian troops in the northern districts of its tiny neighbour Sri Lanka. The dismemberment of Pakistan 14 years ago reinforced this dominance, as India won for the third time the upper hand in the series of wars with its neighbour.

India has also resisted the fissiparous tendencies that have been widely identified in its political structure. Only in Punjab is its unity seriously threatened. Though Sikh terrorism is as virulent as ever, and has cost the lives of hundreds of Indians both Hindu and Sikh, including Mrs Indira Gandhi's, it is plain that the secession of an independent state of Khalistan will be resisted at whatever the cost — and the cost may well yet increase.

Meanwhile the immense population growth of India (the number grows each year by more than the number inhabiting Australia) has prevented even the possibility of a rapid economic miracle. But it has not inhibited real achievements on the economic front. India is now self-sufficient in food grains. Although poverty and inefficient distribution causes starvation in the remote parts of Orissa and the drought-stricken desert state of Rajasthan, widespread famine, even with the monsoon failure that is worrying the northern states today, is a thing of the past.

The reliance on state capitalism which was a characteristic of the early days of India's independence is passing. The private sector is being allowed more freedom under the relative economic liberalism of Mr Gandhi. It is too early to say whether he will succeed in dragging his economy into the twenty-first century when

much of it is still in the eighteenth, but there are strong signs of hope.

Pakistan, by contrast, has experienced only five years of democratic rule since independence. Unable to accept the inherited British tradition of civilian masters, its generals have seized power for themselves. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Pakistan's founder, died within 13 months of its creation. His domination of pre-independence Muslim politics and his determination to secure a Muslim state had been sufficient to force partition. But his absence thereafter left a dangerous gap in Pakistani politics.

The semi-feudal provinces which formed Pakistan lacked a leader of stature to nurture the difficult discipline of democracy. Those that emerged were too nervous of losing their precarious perch to test their strength with a vote. The explanation for this has much to do with the character of the country they ruled. Partition was granted by the departing British Raj in response to the political demands of Muslims from central India, where as a minority they felt insecure. But Pakistan was actually created in provinces where Muslims were a majority.

Thus the new country's leaders were "refugees" in the areas they came to rule. As a result they lacked the confidence to test their popularity. They simply continued in office because the last Viceroy had put them there. It was not long before the army joined them. Today, the military's refusal to relinquish power has stunted the country's politics and deepened regional divisions.

India too, as Mrs Gandhi's Emergency showed, is able to push the democratic tradition to one side when under pressure. It is clear though that the roots of India's democracy are well established, and like the English language, which was supposed constitutionally to fade away after 16 years of independence, will be difficult to remove.

The link with Britain, which *The Times* in 1947 regarded as "a bridge between East and West", is still strong emotionally and culturally in both India and Pakistan, though it has been weakened over the years. One particular link — that of education — was put under severe strain when the British government raised university fees for overseas students. It became more sensible for the aspirant middle classes on the sub-continent to send their students to the United States, rather than the United Kingdom. There was no economic incentive to do otherwise. The restoration of that incentive could do much to help rebuild the bridge to Britain, and assist our relations with countries which account for one fifth of the world's population.

## FOURTH LEADER

There is trouble in China's Fleet Street. It seems that there are too many newspapers and magazines for the public good, the public good being what the *Guangming Daily*, apparently the arbiter *elephant* in these matters, decides it is. Mind you, that is not altogether surprising: the editor of the *Guangming Daily* doubles the job with that of Director of the State Media and Publications Office.

Not only are there too many publications, too many of the too many are run by people who use them "as tools for making money". Moreover, there are also too many magazines devoting subjects as television, cinema and health. The real trouble, concludes the *Guangming Daily*, speaking in tones uncannily similar to those of the Director of the State Media and Publications Office, is that there is a lack of papers "rich in ideological content and knowledge for the rural masses, youths and children".

But at that point, as Dr Johnson said, credulity must take a stand. The one thing of which we can be absolutely certain in contemplating the Chinese newspaper scene is that there is no unfulfilled demand for papers "rich in ideological content and knowledge for the rural masses, youths and children".

Indeed, the *Times* correspondent in Wap Ping reports that queues form early in the day of publication for magazines about popular subjects such as television, cinema and health, particularly when these periodicals are run by people fired by "the desire to make money", whereas papers "rich in ideological content for the rural masses" and published without thought of profit are piling up unsold on every street corner.

If it were not so, it could only mean that the Chinese people are an entirely separate species of mankind, which is hard to believe. China, in these matters, is no different from Chingford, Chester and Cheddar, or for that matter Chad, Chile and Chateaufort-du-Pape. Nobody wants to read magazines rich in ideological content for the rural masses, least of all the rural masses. In certain countries they are obliged to buy the party newspaper, but they actually use it only for lighting the fire, wrapping the cat-litter and skimming the soup.

And quite rightly, for that is all it fits for. If the Chinese authorities are wise, they will at once reverse this foolish policy, and go in for brightening up Page Three. The rural masses won't notice the absence of ideological content, and everybody else will be delighted. Why, in time, they may even make money.

## Blemishes on Soviet space record

From Mr G. E. Perry  
Sir, Whilst in no way wishing to detract from the undoubted achievements of the Soviet space programme described by Keith Hindley (*Spectrum*, August 10 and 11), I feel it my duty to draw to your attention the fact that this year has not been a period of unqualified success.

Kettering Group data reveal that of 60 launches, from an all-world total of 70 known launch attempts, at least nine have exhibited some element of failure.

Only today it was confirmed by Norad (Northern Air Defence Command) that the photographic reconnaissance Cosmos 1866 disintegrated on July 26, after only 17 days of a mission which usually lasts eight weeks. Another photographic reconnaissance, Cosmos 1813, failed to return to Earth on January 29, at the end of its 14-day mission, and was deliberately exploded by ground control, adding more than 800 fragments to the total of objects orbiting the Earth.

On the following day, a Proton rocket of the type offered to the West as a commercial launch vehicle stranded its intended geosynchronous payload in low Earth parking orbit from which it rapidly decayed. A second Proton failure on April 24 left three navigation satellites in unusable elliptic orbits.

The 10-tonne Cosmos 1871, launched on August 1, failed to accomplish its mission and decayed over the Pacific Ocean, north of New Zealand. The launch vehicle was not named but the mass of the payload and the retrograde orbit implies something — possibly the new SL-16 — more powerful than the old Vostok rocket used for earlier retrograde orbits.

The launch of the powerful Energiya rocket on May 15 was something less than a complete success, since the dummy payload failed to reach orbit. The mission of the nuclear reactor-powered Cosmos 1864, launched on June 18, was terminated after only 39 days.

Cosmos 1821, a military navigation satellite, launched on February 18 to replace Cosmos 1725, failed shortly afterwards. Cosmos 1725 was re-activated and contin-

ued to operate until it was finally replaced by Cosmos 1864, launched on July 6.

Even in the sphere of manned spaceflight all has not gone according to plan. The first attempt to dock the astrophysical module Kvant with the Mir space station on April 5 failed completely and the second attempt, four days later, managed only to achieve a partial link. Cosmonaut Laveikin's long-duration mission was cut short when he was returned to Earth for medical investigation of a cardiac anomaly.

However, the Soviets have demonstrated the ability to overcome such problems. The Kvant docking was effected with the work of the cosmonauts during a space-walk and the permanent manning of Mir continues following the replacement of Laveikin by Aleksandrov during the recent visit of the international crew. Proton rockets have successfully launched their payloads into the correct orbits and we confidently await the next launches of Energiya and the SL-16.

Whilst the Soviet space programme is very impressive and currently a world leader, it is not perfect.

Yours,  
GEOFF PERRY,  
The Kettering Group,  
101 Northampton Road,  
Kettering, Northamptonshire,  
August 14.

From Mr Brian Aldiss  
Sir, In both of Keith Hindley's "Harvest of the Sun" articles on new Russian enterprises in space, reference is made to science fiction. The new initiatives "may sound like science fiction" (part one) or "the stuff of mere science fiction" (part two).

But why the sneer? Science fiction has played a noticeable role in both American and Russian space programmes, in stimulating the imaginations of men. Many of us are proud of that role. Perhaps it is no coincidence that British SF writers are few and far between at a time when British endeavours in space appear to be drying up.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN ALDISS,  
Woodlands,  
Foxcombe Road,  
Boars Hill, Oxford.

## 'Spycatcher' case

From Mr Trevor Brown  
Sir, Like Mr Peter Wright I was a Civil Servant cleared for "top secret" information. I did my best to serve my country both nationally as a nuclear scientist and locally as a county councillor.

In the mid-1970s, at the request of constituents and with the clear directive of my MP that it was my duty to do so, I helped him with non-classified technical advice to warn my employers, the MoD, that the work of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment was being seriously jeopardised by lack of radiological safety. The warning was dismissed, but proved only too true two years later, at great cost to the national defence programme.

In 1981 I was forced to retire seven years early for making a very mild reference on a TV

programme to my cooperation with the MP, even though the Government spokesman told the House of Lords, "Mr Brown disclosed no information".

Another noble lord calculated that my forced retirement would probably cost me £100,000 and I now feel that may have been an underestimate. Yet I read that Mr Peter Wright may already have gained a large sum for his share of the royalties on *Their Trade is Treachery*, which included confidential information he had given to the author, and that he may make £1 million out of his own book, *Spycatcher*, helped by the publicity campaign mounted by HM Government.

So would I have been wiser to have disclosed information? It makes one wonder!  
Yours faithfully,  
TREVOR BROWN,  
2 The Glade, Newbury, Berkshire.

## SDP merger

From Mr Edward Lyons, QC  
Sir, Contrary to its forecasts of success, the SDP merger faction is in desperate trouble.

There are two stages involved in changing the constitution of the party. The first requires two thirds of the votes of the Council of Social Democracy — a 470-strong elected body. That percentage of support falls of achievement (by more than 9 per cent) if the level of support in the council only — it makes that in the national consultative ballot (just 57.4 per cent).

A survey (*The Sunday Times*, August 9) of 230 council members showed 115 opposed to merger. The addition of a mere 45 of the unpolled 240 ensures defeat.

Even with two thirds council approval, the next stage is a

national ballot. This would be no forgone conclusion even on the rash assumption that the 23 per cent of members who abstained this time would do so again. Merger is defeated if 3,340 members (5.8 per cent of the party membership) who voted conditionally for merger ("vote to see the terms") disapproved of the final package.

The surprise timing of the concerted Jenkins-Steele onslaught on the integrity of the SDP was a high-cost strategy. Even so, it underestimated the strength of opposition. For there is now only pyrrhic victory or failure. For the members of both Alliance parties there is only the high cost. Yours etc.  
EDWARD LYONS (member,  
SDP National Committee),  
4 Primley Park Lane,  
Leeds, West Yorkshire.

## The work ethic

From Mr P. J. Warren  
Sir, Your Education Correspondent, John Clare (article, August 3) gives credit to "a little-known organisation founded in Russia in 1880 to train Jews to become artisans and agricultural workers", as the inspiration for higher vocational training. I would suggest that the experiment in Russia, the Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training and the Youth Training Scheme, all owe their existence to something much nearer home.

In 1800 the number of Jews residing in London was estimated at 20,000 and more than 90 per cent of them lived in the areas of Petticoat Lane, Houndsditch, Aldgate, Whitechapel and Mile End. The majority were Ashkenazim, who augmented their frugal existence by charity from the Elders of the Great Synagogue. This had become a great burden to the Sephardic Jews.

Abraham Van Oven and a man named Colquhoun carried on a protracted correspondence, as a result of which a comprehensive scheme was drawn up, assisted by Abraham Goldsmid, a leading Sephardic Jew. One result was the establishing of the Jews Hospital in 1806 "for the aged poor and the

education and employment of youth".

In 1840 the Handloom Commissioners found a desire in Jewish families to bring up their children to some trade so that they should not be forced into street crime. The commissioners thought that the Jews Hospital would provide a large body of Jewish master tradesmen to whom boys could be apprenticed. As a result thousands were helped to find work. Yours faithfully,  
P. J. WARREN,  
8 Fishlock Court,  
Paradise Road, SW4.

## Early harvest

From Dr A. J. Clark  
Sir, Although a lifelong protagonist, and even co-producer, of British firsts, I have to inform you regretfully that the harvesting machine hailed as such in your issue of August 8 is actually a British second — by a margin of about 2,000 years.

A similar machine is illustrated on a Roman triumphal arch at Virtun, in Belgium. The Roman writer Palladius describes it as a Celtic reaping machine called a *vallus*. A splendid replica can be seen at the Butser Ancient Farm Project, on the A3 south of Petersfield.

Yours faithfully,  
TONY CLARK,  
19 The Crossways,  
Onslow Village, Guildford, Surrey.

## Questions for air merger inquiry

From the Chairman of British Caledonian

Sir, The proposed merger between British Caledonian and British Airways is of sufficient national interest to warrant an inquiry by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, on behalf of the public. The inquiry which is now proceeding is therefore the right and proper forum in which the matter should be discussed.

Nevertheless, Anthony Coombs, MP, has used your columns (August 11) to debate aspects of the issue which I believe must consequently be addressed.

The original agreement for the merger was negotiated on the basis of the merger by merchant banks: Lazard Brothers for British Airways and Goldman Sachs for British Caledonian Group. The deal was respectively recommended to their principals as a sound arrangement at a fair price, and the bankers' professional judgements were accepted.

British Caledonian has made no secret of its loss in the 1985/86 financial year, together with the reason why. Suffice it to say that the economies undertaken at that time are having their effect and we currently have a healthy operation. The question of debt could mislead. The fact is that we have a debt/equity ratio which is acceptable for our trading position and not at all unusual in the capital-intensive airline industry.

On the question of European opportunity, Mr Coombs only acknowledged half of the question. He omits to mention that more than 50 per cent of all air travel

within geographic Europe is undertaken on leisure-related charter services. Of the overall international travel market to and from the UK, charter flights carry 40 per cent of all passengers.

British airlines, other than BCal and BA, carry 66 per cent of charter traffic, with BCal and BA combined carrying 17 per cent and foreign airlines accounting for 17 per cent. In fact, two of these charter airlines' parent companies, Thomson and International Leisure Group, carry between them about 50 per cent of the total inclusive tour holiday business from the UK.

To put market shares in perspective, Mr Coombs should also consider the entire market. He would find that of the total passenger movements into and out of UK airports in 1986, BCal and BA combined accounted for 34 per cent, other British airlines for 31 per cent and foreign carriers for 35 per cent.

Yours faithfully,  
ADAM THOMSON, Chairman,  
British Caledonian Group plc,  
Caledonian House,  
Crawley,  
West Sussex,  
August 13.

## ON THIS DAY

August 15 1910

The obituary notice of Florence Nightingale, who died on August 13 three months after her 90th birthday, included extracts from letters written to the editor of *The Times* by John MacDonald, who was sent out by the paper to administer the fund for the Crimean wounded.

## ['ALONE, WITH A LITTLE LAMP IN HER HAND']

ARRIVAL AT THE FRONT.

... From Marseilles the party proceeded to Constantinople, where they arrived on November 4, the eve of the battle of Inkerman. They found there were two hospitals at Scutari, of which one, the Barrack Hospital, already contained 1,500 sick and wounded, and the other, the General Hospital, 800, making a total of 2,300; but on the 5th of November there arrived 500 more who had been wounded in the course of that day's fighting, so that there were close on 3,000 sufferers claiming the immediate attention of Miss Nightingale and her companions. In the best of circumstances the task which the nurses thus found before them would have been enormous; but the circumstances themselves were as bad as the imagination can conceive, if, indeed, imagination, unaided by fact, could call up so appalling a picture. Neglect, mismanagement, and disease had "united to render the scene one of unparalleled hideousness". The wounded, lying on beds placed on the pavement itself, were bereft of all comforts; there was a scarcity of food and medical aid; fever and cholera were rampant; and even those who were only comparatively slightly wounded, and should have recovered with proper treatment, were dying from sheer exhaustion brought about by lack of the nourishment they required...

But her zeal, her devotion, and her perseverance would yield to no rebuff and to no difficulty. She went steadily and unflinchingly about her work with a judgment, a self-sacrifice, a courage, a tender sympathy, and with a quiet and unostentatious determination that won the hearts of all who were not prevented by official prejudices from appreciating the nobility of her work and character. One poor fellow wrote home: "She would speak to one and nod and smile to a many more; but she could not do it to all, you know. We lay there by hundreds; but we could see her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again, content." Mr. MacDonald, too, wrote in February, 1855:—

Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form and the hand of the despoiler distressing night, there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen. Her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is a "ministering angel" without any exaggeration in these hospitals, and as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor, every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds. The popular instinct was not mistaken when, when she set out from England on her mission of mercy, hailed her as a heroine. I trust she may not earn her title to a still higher though sadder appellation. No one who has observed her fragile figure and delicate health can avoid misgivings lest these should fail. With the heart of a true woman, and the manners of a lady, accomplished and refined beyond most of her sex, she combines a surprising calmness of judgment and promptitude and decision of character...

## Unions' image

From the Reverend Allan Higgs

Sir, Your front page of August 10 refers to the "radical drive" by the Labour Party to improve the accepted image of the unions — one would assume for the benefit of members, as well as of the general public.

I was concerned to read that there was no reference, in the four points you itemised, to the end-product of all union membership — the job to be done.

The sense of achievement arising from work well done, by the individual, or by the team, and the legitimate pride in a high standard of workmanship, for which the worker has received appropriate training, is surely both the greatest benefit for the union member and for the public alike. No other radical change could improve the image more than that. This is where the drive should be aimed.

Yours faithfully,  
ALLAN HIGGS,  
Stamfordham Vicarage,  
Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Clerical update

From Mr Geoffrey Cuttle

Sir, The Reverend Graham Cornock (August 12) invited suggestions for a new style of clerical clothing. I hope the contributions will not be too revealing — not for any reasons of modesty but rather because the last spell of hot weather demonstrated that many of those who sought to reveal the splendours of God's creation in their bodies instead succeeded only in exposing his more hideous mistakes.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY CUTTLE,  
Lynwood,  
35 Mount Hermon Road,  
Woking, Surrey.

From the Reverend D. W. Johnson  
Sir, The clerical collar possesses both spiritual and practical uses. The image of the slipped halo is a powerful one to those possessing extravagant expectations of the worth of their ministers and in times of difficulty it enables one to keep one's chin up.

For maximum but comfortable visibility combined with the minimum of strategic strength I recommend a collar one-and-a-half inches in depth.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. W. JOHNSON,  
Gilmorton Rectory,  
Lutterworth, Leicestershire.











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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

2. Next, you need to set clear goals. What do you want to achieve? Be specific and measurable.

3. Then, develop a plan. How will you achieve your goals? Break down the tasks into smaller steps.

4. Implement the plan. Start with the first step and work your way through the others.

5. Monitor progress. Keep track of how well you are doing and make adjustments if needed.

6. Finally, evaluate the results. Did you achieve your goals? What did you learn from the process?

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August 15-21, 1987

SATURDAY

A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE  
ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

# The strangest case of all

**J. Edgar Hoover's  
stranglehold on  
the FBI obscured  
a man of dark  
secrets, hints of  
homosexuality  
and an obsession  
with detail**

**J**ohn Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI from 1924 until his death from a heart attack in 1972, had a face of confident power — tiny, squinting eyes, clenched jaw, squashed nose. The wary eyes looked as if they had seen the worst in human nature and expected to see it again. The bureau he led, powerful, efficient, completely subordinate to his will, was a resource presidents and the public came to depend on for decisive, effective performance under the most sensitive and difficult circumstances.

Hoover's imposing presence gave much of the country a sense of stability and safety as he gathered to himself the strands of permanence that connected Americans to their past religion, patriotism, a belief in progress and a rational moral order.

The tall tales agents told about life in the bureau revolved largely around their absolute subjugation to Hoover's whims. One classic story had Hoover announce that an agent had been killed in a gunfight. Actually, he had only been wounded, but since the director can never be wrong, his friends drew straws to see who would go to the hospital and finish him off.

Hoover used the margins of memos for comments and became irritated whenever the typist failed to leave enough room. Another legend claims that once, when the margins grew too narrow, he scrawled: "Watch the borders!" His puzzled lieutenants put the bureau offices near Mexico and Canada on alert. On another occasion, Hoover was supposed to have objected to the appearance of a new agent and whispered to an assistant director: "One of them is a pinhead. Get rid of him." The agent checked the hats of the group and, to be safe, fired the owners of the three smallest.

The culmination of new agents' indoctrination was a meeting with Hoover, preceded by days of rehearsals. "Everything you say and do must be positive," recruits were told. "If you look away from the director's face like you just did with me, you'll be fired." Recruits were given three "approved" greetings — "Good morning, Mr Hoover," "Pleased to meet you" and "How do you do?" Deviations from these might be danger-



Masters and a troublesome servant: Hoover with John Kennedy, left (a man who he thought lacked self-discipline), and Bobby Kennedy, right ("an arrogant whipper-snapper")

ous, said the instructions, but these three "have been tested hundreds of times and nothing ever happened."

They were also told not to scuff their feet on the carpet and not to look down because "occasionally our director" — Hoover was 5ft 9in tall — "enjoys standing on a little box, six inches high, when he greets people in his office. Pretend you never even notice it. Not long ago we had a new agent who just couldn't keep his eyes off it. He was fired."

J. Edgar Hoover, the Presbyterian son of a printer, was born on January 1, 1895, at 413 Seward Square, Washington, just five minutes' walk from the Capitol, and lived there until his mother died in 1938. The values of the century Washington — would stay with him for the rest of his life. Hoover had always a vision of America as a small community of like-minded neighbours, proud of their achievements, resentful of criticism, fiercely opposed to change.

As a boy he attended Central High, the oldest and best known of Washington's public schools. After graduating in 1913, he took a law degree at George Washington University night school, supporting himself with a job as a junior messenger in the Library of Congress at a salary of \$360 (£225) a year. Once he had his law degree he joined the Justice Department and was appointed head of the FBI in the spring of 1924 at the age of 29. During the late 1920s, Hoover formed his personal attachment with the man who would be his inseparable companion for the rest of his life, Clyde Tolson, who joined the bureau as a special agent on April 2, 1928. From the start Hoover took a personal interest in Tolson, who was five years his junior and was strikingly handsome as a young man. Just two years after Tolson entered the bureau, Hoover made him assistant director.

In 1936, Hoover recognized Tolson's unique status by changing his title to assistant to the director. He remained Hoover's chief of staff for the rest of his career (he retired the day after Hoover's death) and they settled into the routine they would follow for the rest of their lives. They rode to and from work together — Hoover had moved to north-west Washington, the area where Tolson lived, after his mother's death — lunched together and took holidays together. Lunch at Harvey's Restaurant was a daily routine. The owner was a close friend of Hoover's and for 20 years he picked up the bill for meals. Hoover had to watch his weight and usually ordered the same light lunch every day. Since Hoover did not like to be seen drinking in public, one of Tolson's tasks was to keep the drinks hidden under his napkin.

Hoover's year revolved around two long holidays with Tolson. He spent Christmas and New Year in Miami. Even more important to him was his yearly summer visit to the Del Charro in La Jolla, California, where he and Tolson were guests of the owner, Texas oil man Clint Murchison (Hoover refused to admit that he was ever off duty and his subordinates had to go along with the fiction that the Florida trip was an inspection of the Miami field office, the California trip a prolonged medical check-up.) In the morning, Hoover and Tolson would meet Texan and Hollywood friends, like Greer Garson and Bing Crosby, then spend the day at the Del Mar racetrack. The California trip also included a few days in Beverly Hills as guests of Dorothy Lamour and her husband. Hoover's passion for order and control extended to the most minute details of his vacation arrangements. Mark Felt, Tolson's top aide in the 1970s, remembers that "Hoover

**'Hoover's imposing  
presence gave much  
of the country a  
sense of stability  
and safety'**

insisted on the same seats in the plane, the same rooms, the same restaurants". Every detail had to be scheduled by the local field office: for example, the luggage had to arrive in their rooms exactly three minutes after they arrived.

The relationship between Hoover and Tolson was so close, so enduring, and so affectionate that it took the place of marriage for both bachelors. Through the years they were bedevilled constantly by accusations of homosexuality. Hoover made it bureau policy to track down every story and have his agents challenge the source.

**W**hen a woman from Ohio gossiped that Hoover was "queer", Tolson had the head of the Cleveland office visit her and make her tell her friends the rumour was untrue.

Given Hoover's strait-laced Presbyterian upbringing and his almost fanatical conventionalism, it is not inconceivable that Hoover's relationship with Tolson excluded the physically sexual dimension, but there is no compelling evidence in either direction. However, Hoover was never abashed by his relationship with Tolson and always insisted that, if he was expected to attend a social affair, Tolson should also be invited.

Nobody who knew Hoover could have doubted his moral and physical courage. In May 1936, he flew to Toledo to lead a pre-dawn

raid on the hideout of a gangster named Harry Campbell, and later that year was finally able to get in on some shooting. While he was in New York on other business, his agents tracked Harry Brunette, a 25-year-old bank robber, and his wife in a flat. Hoover and Tolson rushed to the scene where Hoover took command and ordered his men to open fire. The shooting lasted 35 minutes before a tear-gas bomb

flushed out the Brunettes and set the building on fire. Hoover made the arrests himself and the shoot-out earned him headlines — 25 G-men led by Hoover CAPTURE BANDIT — but also complaints. He had not informed the New York City police of his plans, and when they arrived on the scene, he had sent them away to direct traffic.

In all, Hoover served under eight Presidents — Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. Eisenhower was his favourite. Under Kennedy, however, Hoover's FBI deliberately distanced itself from the cultural aspirations of much of the nation. His refusal to alter the FBI's grooming habits, his insistence on regulations that included bureau approval of the marriage plans of agents and rules against married agents attending nightclubs without their wives, indicated a determination to insulate the bureau from the general liberalization of American social conventions.

His opposition to black civil rights during the Kennedy regime arose not only because he saw it as a danger. It posed a challenge to the privileged style of life he had created for himself, because much of it depended on Negroes.

Each morning he was picked up at his home at Thirtieth Place by his black chauffeur, James Crawford. Crawford had been driving for him since 1935, as well as handling the outdoor chores around Hoover's house.

His door was guarded by another black, Sam Noisette, and his messenger was a third Negro, Worthington Smith. In addition, he had a black chauffeur in Miami and another in California to drive him during his winter and summer vacations. He depended on them so completely that he made them special agents during the war to prevent them being called up. They were the only black agents in the FBI until the 1960s. His live-in maid, Annie Fields, was also black. Hoover demanded constant attention from all of them. Crawford was required to be on duty from the time Hoover awoke until he returned in the evening. According to his wife's bitter recollections, Crawford worked 15 hours a day, seven days a week. Despite all this attention, John Ehrlichman, then Counsel to the President, was not impressed

when he went with Richard Nixon and Attorney General John Mitchell to dine at Hoover's home in 1969. He found Hoover's efforts to please his guests ridiculous, even pitiful. Hoover greeted them at the door. Drinks were served by the tall, black agent, Sam Noisette, wearing a steward's jacket, whom Ehrlichman remembered having seen earlier tending the door at Hoover's office.

The living-room, a hall of memories for Hoover, seemed "dingy, almost seedy" to Ehrlichman. Hoover's neighbours were in awe of the hundreds of pictures of Hoover with the great and the famous that covered every inch of the walls (the bureau even kept diagrams so they could be put

back in the same place after the walls were painted).

Ehrlichman found more to ridicule in the recreation room. Near the door was a bar, and the wall behind it was covered with the coy sort of nude pin-ups one saw in the old *Esquire*. "Even the lampshade was covered with nudes. The effect... seemed totally contrived. That impression was reinforced when Hoover deliberately called our attention to his naughty gallery, as if it were something he wanted us to know about J. Edgar Hoover."

*Adapted from 'Secrecy and Power: The Life of J. Edgar Hoover' by Richard Gid Powers (Century Hutchinson, £16.95) which will be published on Thursday*

## INDEX

Full guide to the  
weekend's TV  
and radio: page 21

Arts Diary	19	Gardening	15
Bridge	19	Out and About	17
Cinema	19	Opera	20
Concerts	20	Photography	20
Crossword	20	Reviews	20
Dance	20	Rock & Jazz	19
Drinks	16	Shopping	18
Eating Out	17	Times Cook	17
Films	20	Travel	14
Galleries	20	TV & Radio	20

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Unabashed affection: Clyde Tolson with Hoover

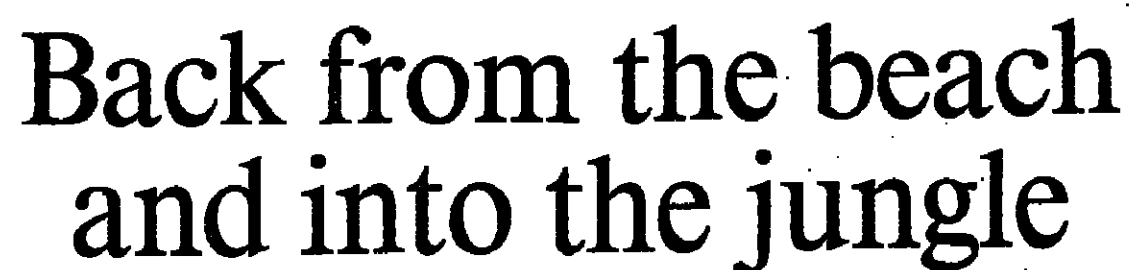
**'The relationship  
between Hoover  
and Tolson was so  
close, it took the  
place of marriage'**







## IN THE GARDEN



# Guide to the guides

## CURRY

**The Rough Guides** pub-

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## THE ARTS

## Brooke bonds

As Rupert Brooke demonstrated, it is easier to get away with being miscast in a role if you make an early exit. Death by mosquito bite may not be quite in character for an English national hero, but it did wonders for Brooke's Olympian reputation.

The fragrance surrounding this "young Apollo" has been supposedly polluted by the publicity surrounding *The Neo-Pagans* by Paul Delany, which reveals a rather too cloying grasp of words by our young hero in a letter describing his even more cloying grasp of a school-fellow.

In his admirably accomplished review of it for *Book Choice* (Channel 4), Julian

## TELEVISION

Symons wisely preferred, however, to concentrate on the book's less sensational merits. Symons evoked the received image of the poet with Francis Corcoran's lines about him "dreaming on the verge of strife, magnificently unprepared for the long littleness of life".

India's maharajas were most certainly magnificently unprepared for the long littleness of their post-independence lives. The mistake of the two-part *Maharajas* (BBC2), which ended last night, was to think that this eccentric crew needed professional support when playing themselves for the camera. The fictional princess narrator and nephew, with their contrived commentary, were repeatedly upstaged by the performance of the real characters.

There was a time when it was thought that teenage dramas had to be acted by professionals — in other words, 30-year-olds with receding hairlines. The excellent *Debs* (C4), the first in a series of dramas conceived and performed by ordinary youngsters, proved that they are best performed by teenagers with receding hairlines. This was another Irish hall of fame of romance saga which surpassed its more obvious ironies with the conviction of its acting and the sickness of its production.

Andrew Hislop

Irving Wardle checks up on Chekhov, while Robert Dawson Scott hovers around the Fringe  
Going to work on a hard-boiled ego

After his heroic title performance in the Gorky Theatre production of Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, Evgeny Lebedev returns, in the company's second Edinburgh show, unrecognizably shrivelled into the role of Professor Serebryakov.

We first meet him in hat and long coat, muffled up to the eyeballs, returning from his walk round the estate. "Wonderful scenery," he remarks, while fixing all his attention on furling his umbrella. He is a man for whom nothing exists apart from his academic vanity and fear of catching a cold.

From this basis, Lebedev embarks on a spell-binding development of his character with a characteristic range of contained, fussy gestures, and spasms of enraged frustration, which he nervously cuts short for fear of over-taxing himself.

The idea of such a quavering invalid facing physical violence is unimaginable: but Lebedev rises to the occasion in shrill panic, slapping his assailant away with a handkerchief, and then going on to the offensive with it when Vanya puts a handkerchief over his own head. As for

Courageous: Tilda Swinton in Manfred Karge's *Man to Man*

## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Uncle Vanya  
King's Theatre

vanity, Lebedev appropriates Vanya's bunch of roses, supposing they are meant for him.

It is a performance from which you get to know this mousy, ceremonious, well-meaning, and irredeemably egotistical character through and through. But I dwell on it partly because there is no other performance in Georgy Tovstonogov's production to remotely approach it.

The show is measured and languorous and feels as though it has been in the repertoire for a long time, and that the company is indicating the characters' salient features rather than fully inhabiting them. There is also a distinct hierarchy between leads and supporting roles, so that Wafles, Marina, and old Maria

are excluded from any sense of ensemble.

There is nothing positively wrong with the other lead performances, but they offer no surprise or fresh illumination. Oleg Basilashvili's Vanya emerges as a raw-eyed, middle-aged man whose grievances and regrets are unrelieved by charm.

Kirill Lavrov plays Astrov on two notes — disenchanted exhaustion and mischievous geniality, very much the twinkling medical adviser.

To a Western observer, the best aspect of the production is its bold endorsement of Chekhovian farce. Its least appealing aspect is its sentimentality, as when Natalya Danilova's Elena sits at the forbidden keyboard and the theatre fills with a torrent of glorious arpeggios. Had she actually been playing, it would not have sounded like that.

Again, at the end of the play, Sonya (in the brisk, nurse-like figure of Tatyana Bedova) quits Vanya's side and moves centre-stage to pour out her aria of wish-fulfilment as the timber walls slide apart, revealing an idyllic prospect of birch trees.

I.W.

First-week encounters on the Festival Fringe seem to have mostly been with solo shows. This peculiarly intense kind of theatre is too often subverted by actors into little more than a glorified audition piece. It is therefore fitting that two of the most effective of this year's crop would be unimaginable as anything but solos. Both come from Germany.

Manfred Karge's *Man to Man* (Traverse) introduces us to Fran Gerick, widowed at 20. Employment being scarce in Depression-ridden Germany she decides to impersonate her husband and take over his job as a crane driver. Trapped between genders, it remains essential that her subterfuge is undiscovered.

The humiliation she en-



Actors overshadowed: Kirill Lavrov (left) as the Doctor and Oleg Basilashvili as Uncle Vanya

dures to pass muster — with the lads in the Bier Keller, for example — is mirrored by acts of public self-degradation by the actress on stage, writhing in the beer slops on the floor. Lady Macbeth should see this play.

Yet on this macabre premise Karge builds a portrait of a life of denial and alienation, and at the same time delivers a savage demolition of German machismo. The courageous performance comes from the excellent Tilda Swinton.

Equally courageous — for different reasons — is Alexander Waechter's performance in his own adaptation of Botho Strauss's quasi-novel *Tumult* (Assembly Rooms). Waechter has had some success with this play in Germany, but to hold the stage for 90 minutes in a

foreign language (he speaks some English but is no means bilingual) is quite another matter.

*Tumult* is no soft option either, with constant shifts of character and time. Becker, the central character, becomes obsessed with his only daughter, whom he sees as an escape route from his family's Nazi past. Waechter imposes a quiet authority, hardly raising his voice as obsession slides into impatient incantation.

The story that Becker — or his alter-ego narrator — is telling becomes increasingly distasteful, and yet we miss not a nuance. This is acting of a very high order.

It does however create a thirst for less demanding fare from time to time — and the cabaret section of Fringe, al-

most its own trade fair these days, provides ample opportunity to slake it. The show that has made me laugh loudest and longest is *Theatricality Yours* (Assembly Rooms), the latest offering from Victor and Barry (two able young Scottish actors, Forbes Masson and Alan Cumming).

Victor and Barry are a couple of am-dram queens, all camp gentility and satin dressing gowns, from Kelvinside, the Glasgow district where the net curtains are at their twitchiest. They have a nice line in patter, but the show is really all about the songs, gloriously funny pastiches of hits from the big musicals. This must be a strong contender for the coveted Perrier Award short-list.

R.D.S.

## PROMENADE CONCERT

BBCSO / Elder  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

This was a splendidly conceived and realized piece of programme planning, exactly what the Proms are all about. It brought together three works of unarguable moment — even greatness — which, though accepted as repertoire pieces, do not turn up regularly.

There was contrast in abundance, too, and if many were drawn by the name of Rachmaninov or by the relative familiarity of Sibelius's Violin Concerto, they will have gone home enlightened by a purposeful yet lyrical reading of the Ritual Dances from Tippett's opera *The Midsummer Marriage*.

Here the massed forces of the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, the London Philharmonic Choir and the soloists — Janice Cairns, Anne-Marie Owens, Arthur Davies and John Connell — brought us close to the heartbeat of the music, evoking the great, mysterious forces of nature that turn the earth.

The tumultuous outburst of the final, sacrificial Dance resonated with a thrilling chill around this vast cavern, while Tippett's mastery of orchestral detailing, realized with an unerring sense of direction, thanks to Mark Elder's perspicacious conducting.

Enlightenment was also to be gained from Cho-Liang Lin's performance of the Sibelius concerto, another piece characterized by cunning in its orchestration, though here through restraint rather than richness. Because of this, the soloist is often left cruelly exposed, but Lin showed he had the technique and the sensitivity to play down the concerto's virtuosic aspects. The poet, not the reciter, is the hero, he seemed to say.

To crown the evening, with Cairns, Davies and the choruses — once more gainfully employed — along with the bass, Nikita Storozhev, there was a splendidly idiomatic reading of Rachmaninov's *The Bells*, the composer's own favourite among his works — and, with its non-indulgent beauties, understandably so.

Stephen Pettitt

## GALLERY

Eugène Delacroix  
Kunsthaus Zurich

Is Delacroix these days more honoured in the reading than in the looking? Though his case is not so acute as that of Benjamin Robert Haydon — whose lacklustre paintings were remembered entirely because of his riveting diary — we do perhaps tend to pay more attention to Delacroix's journals than to his art work.

At least we know that Delacroix is a great painter — because all the books say so — but the opportunities for testing this on any scale have been few and far between: in Britain, not since the Edinburgh Festival of 1964.

It is therefore fascinating to see the gigantic Delacroix show — 133 oils and 128 works on paper — which has been put on by the Kunsthaus Zurich (until August 23) as the centrepiece of the city's summer season devoted to Romanticism in France.

Quite apart from the stunning array of opera, concerts, drama, films and publications on the theme, in the Kunsthaus itself Delacroix is surrounded by other, lesser exhibitions, including one devoted to *French Photography 1840-1871*.

But they are all overshadowed by the extraordinary assemblage of Delacroix upstairs. True, the two big machines that every schoolboy knows — *The Death of Sardanapalus* and *Liberty Leading the People* — have not been made available by the Louvre, though as well as sketches and back-up material there is a very credible smaller replica of the latter from a provincial hotel de ville.

But otherwise this is one of those everything-you-ever-wanted-to-know occasions — including, perhaps, quite a lot which on consideration you would rather not know.

Often, the problem with

these epic retrospectives is to come out feeling that you have ticked the artist concerned off your list without having crossed him off. There are moments with Delacroix when it is a close call. Clearly he worked prodigiously, and, starting with, by the look of it, no natural facility in draughtsmanship or the application of paint, gradually pulled himself up by sheer hard work until he was one of the major painters of his time.

We all know about the long-running battle between the followers of Delacroix and of Ingres, and their respective sets of ideals. Romantic as against Classical. Obviously Delacroix should be the more attractive figure, with his passion for great scenes of romantic abandon. And yet, sadly, there is not really a moment of sheer magic in the whole show, whereas Ingres, who should be so cold and cut and dried, is often magical against all odds.

Well, magic, though nice, is not perhaps a necessary requisite of great painting. And having dismissed it from mind, there is a lot to enjoy and admire in Delacroix. He clearly had a real feeling for the big cats — which may explain why the lady being eaten by a tiger in Stuttgart's famous picture does not look more incommode: the painter's sympathies were on the other side.

In any case, the drawings of lions and tigers are often sensational, and so are the drawings (more than the paintings) of Moroccan Arabs. And one unexpected thing does emerge: usually Delacroix's paintings are at their best when they are least romantically sketchy, most minutely calculated, as is obviously the case with his first big reputation-maker — *La barque de Dante — or Liberty, or Sardanapalus*. A lot of the rest actually look better in reproduction than in reality.

John Russell  
Taylor

John Higgins reports on Katia Ricciarelli's Italian triumph; Noël Goodwin waves the Union Jack in Germany

## Worshipping Manon

## MACERATA OPERA

Some Italian cities can depend for their summer festivals on musical soaps, real or adopted. Bergamo has Donizetti; for Puccini there is Torre del Lago (as reported earlier this week). Pesaro has recently done Rossini really proud and has just started its celebrations, with Salvatore Accardo and Montserrat Caballé on the payroll, and as ever staging the little-known, the early *L'occasione fa il ladro* opens this weekend followed by *Ermione* the following one. I hope to report on both.

But many of the rest have to fight for the biggest stars they can afford and rely, for the most part, on popular works which will draw the audiences in under the summer sky. It is a bit like an operatic version of America's summer stock: for Howard Keel read Piero Cappuccilli and for Annie Get Your Gun read that other pistol-totin' lady *La fanciulla del West*.

The successes of the season to date have been Carlo Bergonzi, totally ageless, delighting — indeed, apparently overwhelming — audiences in Ravenna's *La forza del destino* and Katia Ricciarelli in Macerata's *Manon*.

Alvaro has long been one of Bergonzi's very best roles, but Ricciarelli was singing the Massenet *Manon* for the first time.

Macerata, 30 kilometres inland from Ancona and little known even in Italy except as a university city, has for some years had the wit and the powers of persuasion to raise the money for big names.

The walls of the cafes and hotels in the town have pictures of the Corellis and Domingos of yesterday, smiling into the camera full of dark curly-haired glamour, rather like the portraits of Rank starlets that once lined the staircases of provincial Odeons — and maybe, in remote outposts of the kingdom, still do.

The skill of the festival's new artistic director, Marcello Abbado (brother of Claudio), has lain in persuading Ricciarelli to take on a new

role rather than repeat a tried and tested one. And though her he has attempted to entice in a public for French opera, which in these parts tends to come to an abrupt halt after *Carmen*. The result is a total success.

At the moment, Ricciarelli's soprano seems tailor-made for all the aspects of Massenet's heroine: her initial sexual inquisitiveness, her coquetry, her triumph, her flashes of true feeling and her final despair. It is a pity that Covent Garden did not spot this before making what turned out to be a disastrous late-hour choice for the title role of their own *Manon* a few weeks ago.

Massenet's first act is less accomplished than the one Puccini wrote for his *Manon Lescaut*, and it was no surprise that Ricciarelli did not achieve her full effect until *Manon* reached Paris. That farewell to the brief life together with Des Grieux, "Adieu, notre petite table" was at once a sentimental address and Manon's acknowledgement to herself that she can never be a one-man girl.

The Gavotte, curiously switched from the *Cours-La-Reine* scene to Act IV, was full of the brilliance that is Manon's right during her short time at the top.

Only at the end did Ricciarelli fail to find the shape for the "N'est-ce pas ma main" duet. But by then it was late and the close of a long night. This is an interpretation that is likely to travel fast to other houses and, I hope, will encourage her to tackle more Massenet.

Ricciarelli was partnered, with considerable suavity, by Francisco Araiza, who was much more at ease as Des Grieux than he was as Werther in London earlier this summer. Lorenzo Sacconi was a properly convincing Lescaut, but some of the smaller parts could have been more strongly characterised musically.

So could the conducting of Jan Latham-Koenig, who did little to suggest that he was other than a strange choice for Massenet, and who spent a minimum of time looking at his singers.

Triumphant coquette: Katia Ricciarelli in Massenet's *Manon*

Attilio Colonnello, an experienced hand at *al fresco* opera, could not do much with the outer acts in Macerata's former sporting arena, the *sferisterio*, which is shaped like a rugby ball. But with the aid of multiple mirrors and even more extras he produced splendid spectacle for the Parisian acts.

Massenet was twinned with Puccini's *Manon Lescaut*, which oddly enough had not been given here before. The reasons were partly in the interests of comparison — Marcello Abbado had managed to lay his hands on a copy of Clouzot's unjustly neglected film of the *Manon* story (updated for a couple of local screenings — and partly financial: some sets and costumes could be given double work.

But the gods decided otherwise. On the last night of *Manon Lescaut* the Mediterranean heatwave decided to meet northern Europe's wintry summer and the rains came. Peter Dvorsky, a thick-

toned Des Grieux, and Natalia Troitskaya, an improbably imperious Manon, were not allowed to complete even the first act.

The casting was clearly done with later acts of the opera in mind, rather than the first meeting of two young cubs — or in this case distinctly mature yuppies — at Amiens. By far the best impression was made by Miguel Gomez Martinez in the pit, who suggested all the affinity for Puccini that Latham Koenig lacked for Massenet.

Next season Marcello Abbado intends to go on offering comparison with *Macbeth* (Dimitrova and Cappuccilli) and *Carmen* (Bumbry) in both operatic and balletic form, while 1989 could be a season of wicked ladies, with *Salome*, *Hérodiade* and *Medea* under consideration.

Now that would indeed be a summer of siren song.

J.H.

## Britons take centre stage

## BAYREUTH OPERA

With news — still unofficial but not denied — that John Tomlinson is preparing *Wotan* for next year's new Ring production, Bayreuth participation by British singers continues to advance.

This year, Alan Opie made his festival debut as Beckmesser, while Graham Clark returned as David and also as Melot and the Young Seaman in *Tristan*. Donald McIntyre celebrated the 20th anniversary of his Bayreuth debut by coming back after five years to sing Amfortas.

Alan Opie was warmly cheered for a Beckmesser intelligently sung, without vocal or visual caricature, in Wolfgang Wagner's production, which shows him as a frock-coated, ambitious young functionary, looking to Sachs for help (and befriended by him at the end).

Opie has yet to relax into the role as he did for English National Opera, and match changes of facial character and demeanour to his clarity of vocal expression.

The revival was given spirit by the conducting of Michael Schönwandt, another festival debutant who brought zest to conversational scenes, as well as the others, now combined it with sensitivity for the work's endearing sentiment.

This was personified by Bernd Weikl's shaggy bear of a Sachs, as tolerant of young love and ideas as of old customs, but clearly determined to have no nonsense from either. Reiner Goldberg, the East German tenor who left the 1983 *Ring* before it even began, now offered an upright, clean-cut Walther, but was no great shakes as an actor (he is likely to sing only the *Götterdämmerung* Siegfried next year, Siegfried Jerusalem the others).

Lucy Peacock was bright of voice as a girl-next-door kind of Eva, best in a radiant lead she gave to the quintet, and Graham Clark's David was incisive and mettlesome. His crop-headed Melot was a keen personality in *Tristan*, which brought back Peter Hofmann to the title role in spite of

adverse reception last year. This time it was painfully evident that his crossover career in rock singing has done his voice no good: Wolfgang Wagner had to make apologies from the stage for the tenor's absence from curtain-calls, at which both Catarina Ligendza (Isolde) and Matti Salminen (Marke) were rapturously acclaimed.

Daniel Barenboim, next year's *Tristan* conductor, attempted *Tristan* as well as his first *Parsifal* on consecutive nights (the latter as James Levine's replacement). It was not wisely done, his interpretations mostly lacking insight and character except where he could indulge the music's sentiment.

The Ponnelle production of *Tristan* — with its wonderful scenes of *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and the equivocal ending that turns the whole of the closing scene back to show it as the dying *Tristan's* dream — contrasted with Götz Friedrich trying to be innovative in his 1982 *Parsifal* and making it merely questionable.

McIntyre was a telling Amfortas, so far as the production allowed. Waltraud Meier and Siegfried Jerusalem were superb as Kundry and Parsifal, and Hans Sotin produced a sonorous but bland Gurnemanz.

In the revival of Wolfgang Wagner's *Tannhäuser* production, Giuseppe Sinopoli brought a welcome light and radiance to a work in which torpor can be a recurring threat.

Sophia Larson replaced an indisposed Gabriele Schnaut (who confined herself to Ortrud) as a seductive Venus, with Richard Versalle tight-voiced in the title role.

Cheryl Studer was an appealing Elisabeth, but it seemed unthinkable she should pass over so personable a Wolfram as Wolfgang Brendel. Here, as in other operas, the chorus — trained by Norbert Balatsch, and including 15 singers from Britain — was one of the festival's chief glories, together with the equally consistent orchestra.

N.G.

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## CHESS

## Serious money

There are two ways to make serious money from chess. The first is to win a big open tournament of the kind pioneered in America (the 1986 Philadelphia World Open total prize fund was £120,000 and the 1987 New York Open £112,000). The prize fund in the "Chess for Peace" tournament, to be held at the North London Polytechnic at the end of August, is a respectable £100,000.

The second way is to be one of the two players in the World Championship final. London's portion of the prize in last year's Kasparov-Karpov match amounted to £302,603, which Leningrad had to equal.

I have always felt tremendous sympathy for those champions who missed out on the post-Fischer boom in world championship prizes. Up to 1972 such giants as Botvinnik, Smyslov, Tal and Petrosian were struggling for the highest title, but were rewarded with a prize-purse of just a few thousand roubles.

This week's sparklingly inventive game was Mikhail Tal's stunning block in his recent efforts to climb back to the title he held so briefly 27 years ago. Had the brilliant Latvian won, he (rather than his opponent) would have qualified for the Candidates' tournament.

White: Mikhail Tal; Black: Gylis Sax. Subotnik Interzonal, Nimzodoln Defence.

1. Nc3 Nc6 2. e4 e5 3. Nf3 d5 4. exd5 Nxd5 5. Bb5 Nc6 6. d4 exd4 7. Nxd4 Nf6 8. Nc3 Bc5 9. Bg5 O-O 10. O-O Re8 11. Bf4 Bxf4 12. Nxf4 Qd7 13. Qd2 Qc6 14. Qc3 Qd7 15. Qd2 Qc6 16. Qc3 Qd7 17. Qd2 Qc6 18. Qc3 Qd7 19. Qd2 Qc6 20. Qc3 Qd7 21. Qd2 Qc6 22. Qc3 Qd7 23. Qd2 Qc6 24. Qc3 Qd7 25. Qd2 Qc6 26. Qc3 Qd7 27. Qd2 Qc6 28. Qc3 Qd7 29. Qd2 Qc6 30. Qc3 Qd7 31. Qd2 Qc6 32. Qc3 Qd7 33. Qd2 Qc6 34. Qc3 Qd7 35. Qd2 Qc6 36. Qc3 Qd7 37. Qd2 Qc6 38. Qc3 Qd7 39. Qd2 Qc6 40. Qc3 Qd7 41. Qd2 Qc6 42. Qc3 Qd7 43. Qd2 Qc6 44. Qc3 Qd7 45. Qd2 Qc6 46. Qc3 Qd7 47. Qd2 Qc6 48. Qc3 Qd7 49. Qd2 Qc6 50. Qc3 Qd7 51. Qd2 Qc6 52. Qc3 Qd7 53. Qd2 Qc6 54. Qc3 Qd7 55. Qd2 Qc6 56. Qc3 Qd7 57. Qd2 Qc6 58. Qc3 Qd7 59. Qd2 Qc6 60. Qc3 Qd7 61. Qd2 Qc6 62. Qc3 Qd7 63. Qd2 Qc6 64. Qc3 Qd7 65. Qd2 Qc6 66. Qc3 Qd7 67. Qd2 Qc6 68. Qc3 Qd7 69. Qd2 Qc6 70. Qc3 Qd7 71. Qd2 Qc6 72. Qc3 Qd7 73. Qd2 Qc6 74. Qc3 Qd7 75. Qd2 Qc6 76. Qc3 Qd7 77. Qd2 Qc6 78. Qc3 Qd7 79. Qd2 Qc6 80. Qc3 Qd7 81. Qd2 Qc6 82. Qc3 Qd7 83. Qd2 Qc6 84. Qc3 Qd7 85. Qd2 Qc6 86. Qc3 Qd7 87. Qd2 Qc6 88. Qc3 Qd7 89. Qd2 Qc6 90. Qc3 Qd7 91. Qd2 Qc6 92. Qc3 Qd7 93. Qd2 Qc6 94. Qc3 Qd7 95. Qd2 Qc6 96. Qc3 Qd7 97. Qd2 Qc6 98. Qc3 Qd7 99. Qd2 Qc6 100. Qc3 Qd7

The fashionable variation, improving on 10... Bxc3? 11. bxc3 Ne7 which Tal himself played as Black against Kasparov in their game from Swift earlier this year.

11. Kf1 Tal (now switching to the White side of the variation) employs the attacking method Kasparov had indicated in his analysis. Not, however, 11. Bg5? Bxh2+ 12. Kxh2 Ng4+.

11... b6 12. Kxh2 Ng4+ 13. Qe1

Inadvisable is 13. Nxd5 Qh4 14. f4 Bg4 and Black seizes the initiative.

13... Bg4 14. f4 Bg4 15. Kxh2 Ng4+ 16. Qe1 Qh4 17. Bg5 Qxh2 18. Qxh2 Qxh2 19. Bxh2

A typically ingenious sacrifice from Tal to penetrate Black's back rank.

19... Rxf4 20. Rxf4 Qe4 21. Rf4 Qe4 22. Rf4 Qe4 23. Rf4 Qe4 24. Rf4 Qe4 25. Rf4 Qe4 26. Rf4 Qe4 27. Rf4 Qe4 28. Rf4 Qe4 29. Rf4 Qe4 30. Rf4 Qe4 31. Rf4 Qe4 32. Rf4 Qe4 33. Rf4 Qe4 34. Rf4 Qe4 35. Rf4 Qe4 36. Rf4 Qe4 37. Rf4 Qe4 38. Rf4 Qe4 39. Rf4 Qe4 40. Rf4 Qe4 41. Rf4 Qe4 42. Rf4 Qe4 43. Rf4 Qe4 44. Rf4 Qe4 45. Rf4 Qe4 46. Rf4 Qe4 47. Rf4 Qe4 48. Rf4 Qe4 49. Rf4 Qe4 50. Rf4 Qe4 51. Rf4 Qe4 52. Rf4 Qe4 53. Rf4 Qe4 54. Rf4 Qe4 55. Rf4 Qe4 56. Rf4 Qe4 57. Rf4 Qe4 58. Rf4 Qe4 59. Rf4 Qe4 60. Rf4 Qe4 61. Rf4 Qe4 62. Rf4 Qe4 63. Rf4 Qe4 64. Rf4 Qe4 65. Rf4 Qe4 66. Rf4 Qe4 67. Rf4 Qe4 68. Rf4 Qe4 69. Rf4 Qe4 70. Rf4 Qe4 71. Rf4 Qe4 72. Rf4 Qe4 73. Rf4 Qe4 74. Rf4 Qe4 75. Rf4 Qe4 76. Rf4 Qe4 77. Rf4 Qe4 78. Rf4 Qe4 79. Rf4 Qe4 80. Rf4 Qe4 81. Rf4 Qe4 82. Rf4 Qe4 83. Rf4 Qe4 84. Rf4 Qe4 85. Rf4 Qe4 86. Rf4 Qe4 87. Rf4 Qe4 88. Rf4 Qe4 89. Rf4 Qe4 90. Rf4 Qe4 91. Rf4 Qe4 92. Rf4 Qe4 93. Rf4 Qe4 94. Rf4 Qe4 95. Rf4 Qe4 96. Rf4 Qe4 97. Rf4 Qe4 98. Rf4 Qe4 99. Rf4 Qe4 100. Rf4 Qe4

Forced. If instead 20... Qxb2 21. Rf4+ Rf8 22. Bf7+ wins.

21. Rf4+ Rf8 22. Rf4+ Rf8 23. Rf4+ Rf8 24. Rf4+ Rf8 25. Rf4+ Rf8 26. Rf4+ Rf8 27. Rf4+ Rf8 28. Rf4+ Rf8 29. Rf4+ Rf8 30. Rf4+ Rf8 31. Rf4+ Rf8 32. Rf4+ Rf8 33. Rf4+ Rf8 34. Rf4+ Rf8 35. Rf4+ Rf8 36. Rf4+ Rf8 37. Rf4+ Rf8 38. Rf4+ Rf8 39. Rf4+ Rf8 40. Rf4+ Rf8 41. Rf4+ Rf8 42. Rf4+ Rf8 43. Rf4+ Rf8 44. Rf4+ Rf8 45. Rf4+ Rf8 46. Rf4+ Rf8 47. Rf4+ Rf8 48. Rf4+ Rf8 49. Rf4+ Rf8 50. Rf4+ Rf8 51. Rf4+ Rf8 52. Rf4+ Rf8 53. Rf4+ Rf8 54. Rf4+ Rf8 55. Rf4+ Rf8 56. Rf4+ Rf8 57. Rf4+ Rf8 58. Rf4+ Rf8 59. Rf4+ Rf8 60. Rf4+ Rf8 61. Rf4+ Rf8 62. Rf4+ Rf8 63. Rf4+ Rf8 64. Rf4+ Rf8 65. Rf4+ Rf8 66. Rf4+ Rf8 67. Rf4+ Rf8 68. Rf4+ Rf8 69. Rf4+ Rf8 70. Rf4+ Rf8 71. Rf4+ Rf8 72. Rf4+ Rf8 73. Rf4+ Rf8 74. Rf4+ Rf8 75. Rf4+ Rf8 76. Rf4+ Rf8 77. Rf4+ Rf8 78. Rf4+ Rf8 79. Rf4+ Rf8 80. Rf4+ Rf8 81. Rf4+ Rf8 82. Rf4+ Rf8 83. Rf4+ Rf8 84. Rf4+ Rf8 85. Rf4+ Rf8 86. Rf4+ Rf8 87. Rf4+ Rf8 88. Rf4+ Rf8 89. Rf4+ Rf8 90. Rf4+ Rf8 91. Rf4+ Rf8 92. Rf4+ Rf8 93. Rf4+ Rf8 94. Rf4+ Rf8 95. Rf4+ Rf8 96. Rf4+ Rf8 97. Rf4+ Rf8 98. Rf4+ Rf8 99. Rf4+ Rf8 100. Rf4+ Rf8

A brilliant defensive riposte. Black cleverly avoids 22. Qx1 when 23. Bf7+ 24. Qg6+ wins.

23. Rf4+ Rf8 24. Rf4+ Rf8 25. Rf4+ Rf8 26. Rf4+ Rf8 27. Rf4+ Rf8 28. Rf4+ Rf8 29. Rf4+ Rf8 30. Rf4+ Rf8 31. Rf4+ Rf8 32. Rf4+ Rf8 33. Rf4+ Rf8 34. Rf4+ Rf8 35. Rf4+ Rf8 36. Rf4+ Rf8 37. Rf4+ Rf8 38. Rf4+ Rf8 39. Rf4+ Rf8 40. Rf4+ Rf8 41. Rf4+ Rf8 42. Rf4+ Rf8 43. Rf4+ Rf8 44. Rf4+ Rf8 45. Rf4+ Rf8 46. Rf4+ Rf8 47. Rf4+ Rf8 48. Rf4+ Rf8 49. Rf4+ Rf8 50. Rf4+ Rf8 51. Rf4+ Rf8 52. Rf4+ Rf8 53. Rf4+ Rf8 54. Rf4+ Rf8 55. Rf4+ Rf8 56. Rf4+ Rf8 57. Rf4+ Rf8 58. Rf4+ Rf8 59. Rf4+ Rf8 60. Rf4+ Rf8 61. Rf4+ Rf8 62. Rf4+ Rf8 63. Rf4+ Rf8 64. Rf4+ Rf8 65. Rf4+ Rf8 66. Rf4+ Rf8 67. Rf4+ Rf8 68. Rf4+ Rf8 69. Rf4+ Rf8 70. Rf4+ Rf8 71. Rf4+ Rf8 72. Rf4+ Rf8 73. Rf4+ Rf8 74. Rf4+ Rf8 75. Rf4+ Rf8 76. Rf4+ Rf8 77. Rf4+ Rf8 78. Rf4+ Rf8 79. Rf4+ Rf8 80. Rf4+ Rf8 81. Rf4+ Rf8 82. Rf4+ Rf8 83. Rf4+ Rf8 84. Rf4+ Rf8 85. Rf4+ Rf8 86. Rf4+ Rf8 87. Rf4+ Rf8 88. Rf4+ Rf8 89. Rf4+ Rf8 90. Rf4+ Rf8 91. Rf4+ Rf8 92. Rf4+ Rf8 93. Rf4+ Rf8 94. Rf4+ Rf8 95. Rf4+ Rf8 96. Rf4+ Rf8 97. Rf4+ Rf8 98. Rf4+ Rf8 99. Rf4+ Rf8 100. Rf4+ Rf8

A shame. 27. Bg6! retains some winning chances in the endgame, since his Bishop is superior to Black's Knight. The text is a miscalculation which permits easy equality.

27... Rf8 28. Rf4+ Rf8 29. Rf4+ Rf8 30. Rf4+ Rf8 31. Rf4+ Rf8 32. Rf4+ Rf8 33. Rf4+ Rf8 34. Rf4+ Rf8 35. Rf4+ Rf8 36. Rf4+ Rf8 37. Rf4+ Rf8 38. Rf4+ Rf8 39. Rf4+ Rf8 40. Rf4+ Rf8 41. Rf4+ Rf8 42. Rf4+ Rf8 43. Rf4+ Rf8 44. Rf4+ Rf8 45. Rf4+ Rf8 46. Rf4+ Rf8 47. Rf4+ Rf8 48. Rf4+ Rf8 49. Rf4+ Rf8 50. Rf4+ Rf8 51. Rf4+ Rf8 52. Rf4+ Rf8 53. Rf4+ Rf8 54. Rf4+ Rf8 55. Rf4+ Rf8 56. Rf4+ Rf8 57. Rf4+ Rf8 58. Rf4+ Rf8 59. Rf4+ Rf8 60. Rf4+ Rf8 61. Rf4+ Rf8 62. Rf4+ Rf8 63. Rf4+ Rf8 64. Rf4+ Rf8 65. Rf4+ Rf8 66. Rf4+ Rf8 67. Rf4+ Rf8 68. Rf4+ Rf8 69. Rf4+ Rf8 70. Rf4+ Rf8 71. Rf4+ Rf8 72. Rf4+ Rf8 73. Rf4+ Rf8 74. Rf4+ Rf8 75. Rf4+ Rf8 76. Rf4+ Rf8 77. Rf4+ Rf8 78. Rf4+ Rf8 79. Rf4+ Rf8 80. Rf4+ Rf8 81. Rf4+ Rf8 82. Rf4+ Rf8 83. Rf4+ Rf8 84. Rf4+ Rf8 85. Rf4+ Rf8 86. Rf4+ Rf8 87. Rf4+ Rf8 88. Rf4+ Rf8 89. Rf4+ Rf8 90. Rf4+ Rf8 91. Rf4+ Rf8 92. Rf4+ Rf8 93. Rf4+ Rf8 94. Rf4+ Rf8 95. Rf4+ Rf8 96. Rf4+ Rf8 97. Rf4+ Rf8 98. Rf4+ Rf8 99. Rf4+ Rf8 100. Rf4+ Rf8

Raymond Keene

## BRIDGE

Imagine you have to play this suit. You have ample entries to both hands. How do you tackle it?

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♥ A974  
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♣ AK84

♠ 98532  
♥ QJ  
♦ 106  
♣ 98532

♠ 106  
♥ 98532  
♦ AK84  
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Suppose you cash the Ace and East drops the nine and West the two. If East is a guileless performer, you should continue with the King to guard against West holding J 7 3 2. But the play of the 9 from J 7 3 is a well-known diversion in expert circles. So if East knows his onions, you may have to guess or, better still, postpone your decision.

My more sophisticated readers will no doubt be muttering: "Not that old chestnut again." But there is a subtle additional point. By playing the Ace from hand, you have misplayed this combination.

To see why, consider this layout.

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## REVIEW

## Bringing back the old

## CLASSICAL RECORDS

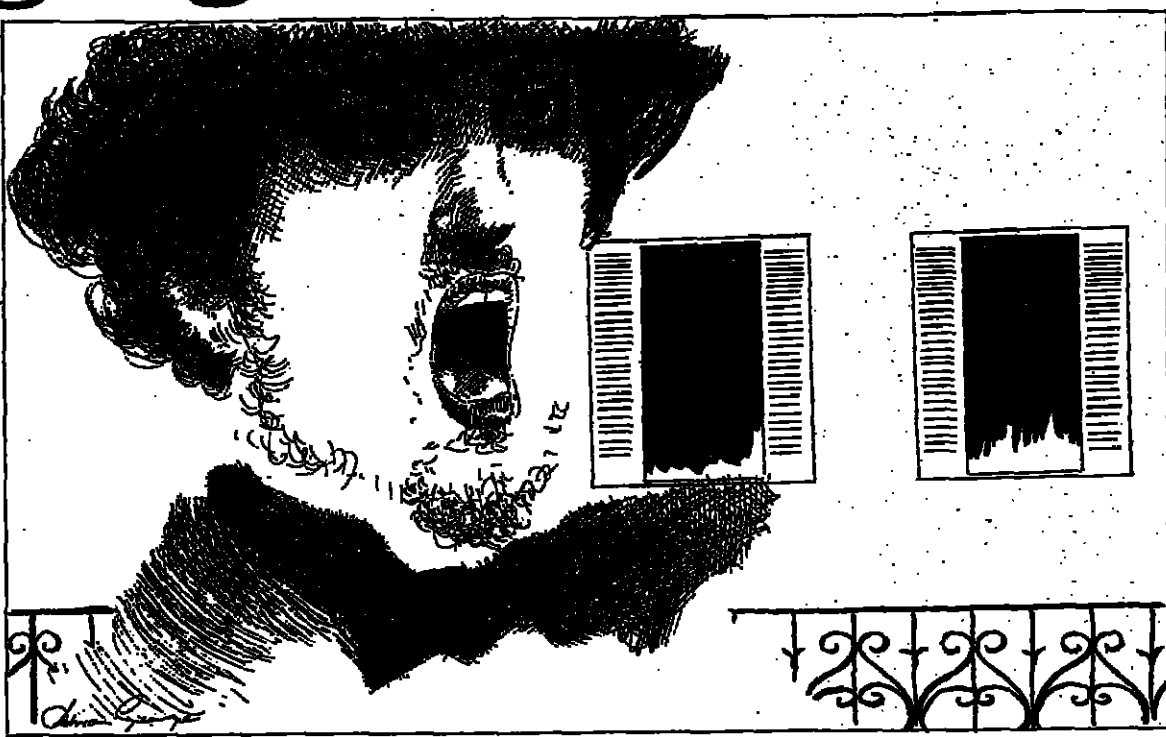
Few issues this year are likely to give more pleasure than EMI's refurbishing of CD of their 1956 recording of *Bohème*. It is well known that the cast was assembled around Sir Thomas Beecham at the last minute in New York and that there was little or no rehearsal for the recording. But here is aural proof of that what was virtually an improvisation can have more vivacity than a set that spends months in production. Put it down to good luck or the Beecham magic.

The sound may be in mono but that magic is certainly there. After 30 years the recording may lack spaciousness, but Act III in particular remains heart-breaking with the orchestra (borrowed from RCA) ushering in that frozen dawn at the Barrière d'Enfer with the plangent bells Puccini loved so much and later singing with Rodolfo as he tells Marcello of Mimì's sickness.

Beecham's tenor, Just Bjoering, gave a handful of performances as Rodolfo at Covent Garden just before his death and this is as good a memorial as there could be to a man who, if he did not act much with his body, certainly did with his voice. Victoria de los Angeles is probably the best Mimì on disc, with the dark shades in the voice suggesting the consumption that saw Mimì off all too soon.

Robert Merrill, hiding a gentle heart under a gruff exterior, was another ideal piece of casting. Add in two other Met regulars, Giorgio Tozzi (Schunard) and Gerardo Corera (doubling as Alcindoro and Benoit), and the team is full of character. My only reservation is the shrill Musetta of Lucine Amara, yet another singer from The Met roster.

The Beecham *Bohème* made it into a crowded CD market - Solti for RCA and Davis for Philips, both with quite



a lot to recommend them, are already there - just before this month's arrival of Karajan's interpretation. This has made for Decca in 1972 (421 049-2) and in quality it is probably second only to Beecham. The two approaches are quite different. Often, where Beecham is fast ("Si, mi chiamano Mimì") Karajan assumes a very leisurely pace, but in Rodolfo's preceding aria it is Karajan who moves along briskly while Beecham takes the expansive view.

The Berlin Philharmonic, as ever, produces a superbly coloured sound: all is sophisticated. With Beecham there is more jollity and intimacy. Decca's star is Pavarotti, young and impetuous, full of warm and brave tone. Freni's Mimì, a role she will be

taking at Covent Garden, is full-toned beside de los Angeles's much more fragile creature. Once again the weakness is Musetta, this time in the shape of Elisabeth Harwood.

A year later Freni and Pavarotti were teamed again in what is probably the best of all Karajan's Puccini sets, *Madama Butterfly*. This, too, is in the new clutch of Decca operas on CD (417 577-2). Here Freni finds her soprano down in the title role in the way she was unable, or unwilling to do for Mimì. The result is irresistible, especially in the first act.

The sound is stepped up on *Bohème* and shows the advantage of using the Sophtissimo in Vienna.

The 10th anniversary of the death of Maria Callas in Paris is a month

away this weekend. The memorials are springing up in the shape of TV films and exhibitions, but the most lasting is likely to be EMI's decision to put on CD everything she recorded for them, including one or two unpublished items. The latest of the published ones is a heavily-cut Verdi, *La forza del destino*, dating from 1955 (CDS 7 47581-8).

It is strictly for Callas admirers. The Carlo, Tagliabue, sounds past his best and even in his prime he was scarcely a world-beater. Callas probes into the anxieties of the doom-laden Leonora, allowing herself rather more wayward sounds than she generally permitted later in the career.

John Higgins

## Hot stuff

## ROCK RECORDS

The Fabulous Thunderbirds: Hot Number (Epic 450949 1) Rory Gallagher: Defender (Demon FIDN 98) The Faces: First Step (Edsel ED 240)

These doyens of American bar-band land, the Fabulous Thunderbirds, are on the run again with another collection of songs that one could at best describe as borrowed if not altogether liberated from their previous owners in the Sixties. However, the success of last year's *Tuff Enuff*, which unexpectedly reached the US Top 20, has at least encouraged them to look a bit further than the dependable 12-bar boogie for raw material to loot, and *Hot Number* is instead an elegant, white-boy pastiche of the R'n'B gospel according to Sex/Volt.

Produced by Dave Edmunds and featuring the redoubtable Memphis Horn section, the Thunderbirds make few pit-stops on a circuit that takes in the lyrical smarts of "Love in Common", the leading-style ballad "The Tears", and the Sam Cooke/Drifters reference of "Sofa Circuit". If you can swallow the number of songwriting credits appropriated by the singer and harp-player Kim Wilson, the rest goes down a treat.

It may well have been bands like the Fabulous Thunderbirds and Georgia Satellites that have at last sent Rory Gallagher into making a decent album. For all its implacable late-Sixties air, *Defender* does at least throw off the shackles of weeping



Rory Gallagher: a Sixties air predictability that have weighed down most of his recent work. There are heavy riffs and titles like "Road to Hell" to delight the Reading Festival mob, but there are also tunes and middle eight, Mark Feltham on harmonica and some impeccable slide guitar playing on "Doing Time".

Edsel continue their hectic programme of re-releases with the debut Faces album, *First Step*, which reached No 45 for one week in 1970 (a better showing than Rod Stewart's first album, released almost simultaneously). The retrospective supergroup of Steve Nieve, Wood, Jones, McLagan and Lane produced a delightfully naive period-piece of clumsy, progressive rock that failed to challenge *Led Zepplin II* at the time, but which now evinces a curious, sepia-tinted authenticity.

David Sinclair

## PRESLEYANA

Elvis Presley The Sun Sessions CD (RCA PD 86414) Elvis Presley The All-Time Greatest Hits (RCA PD80100, 2 CDs) Elvis World by Jane and Michael Stern (Bloomsbury, £16.95) Are You Lonesome



## THE WEEK AHEAD



## CONCERTS

**BATON CHARGE:** Lorin Maazel, principal conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra since 1984, gives on Friday the first of its five concerts at the Edinburgh Festival. It is an all-Beethoven programme comprising Symphonies Nos 8 and 9. In the latter work they will be joined by the Edinburgh Festival Chorus and Mechthild Gessendorf (soprano), Linda Finnie (mezzo soprano), Richard Leach (tenor) and Peter Meven (bass). Usher Hall, Lothian Road, Edinburgh (031 228 1155), Friday.



## DANCE

**LEAPS AND BOUNDS:** Fernando Bujones, America's finest male dancer, returns to London as both dancer and choreographer with a Brazilian dance company, Cisne Negro. He will dance every night in his own ballet *Hyperboreans*, to music by Theodorakis. Bujones and the Japanese ballerina Yoko Morishita will also give a virtuoso duet each night. Several works by Brazilian choreographers make up the bill, with a programme change on August 23. Royal Festival Hall (01-928 3191), Wednesday to August 25.



## GALLERIES

**ART SURPLUS:** David Mack widens the audience for modern sculpture by making thoughtful work which is also entertaining and an impressive spectacle. In the past he has made submarines from old car tyres, steam engines from second-hand books and, for this year's Edinburgh Festival, a massive avalanche contrived from seven tons of old newspapers. He will be installing his newest piece, made from three scrap cars and 30 inflatable sea-lions, at Brighton Polytechnic Gallery (0273 604141), from Monday.



## BOOKS

**COVER STORY:** Anita Brookner is probably the best explorer of that conundrum so beloved by the English middle class — the difference between outward show and inner life. And it is curious, perhaps, for an art historian, that so many of her heroines are deceived by the opacity of what they see. The cover of *A Friend from England*, which sets the heroine's controlled freedom against a childish girl's abandon, is Giorgio's "The Tempest" — a painting about which almost nothing is known. (Jonathan Cape, £9.95).



## TELEVISION

**BATTING ON:** Sir Donald Bradman is one of the cricket legends featured in *200 Not Out*, which is being broadcast on the eve of the bicentenary match between the MCC and the Rest of the World. In the programme Benny Green takes an affectionate look at the club which dominates world cricket. The show is a pacy blend of often historic action footage and interviews with all the sport's greats, as well as a behind-the-scenes look at modern-day Lord's. BBC1, Wednesday, 9.30-10.30pm.



## STAGE

**ECHT BRECHT:** Bertolt Brecht and others founded the Berliner Ensemble in 1949. The ensemble is making its first visit to the Edinburgh Festival since 1984. Leading roles in all three productions are played by Ekkehard Schall, who is Thersites in *Troilus and Cressida*, directed by Manfred Wekwerth (Monday-Wednesday); he joins all the leading members and their musicians in *Brecht to Music* (Thursday); he plays Azdak in *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* (Friday and next Saturday). King's Theatre (031 225 5750).

## THEATRE

**AS IS:** British premiere of US award-winning play by William M Hoffman. An AIDS-diagnosed writer discovers that only his former lover now accepts and cares for him "as is". Chris Bond directs George Costigan, David Fielder et al. Half Moon, 213 Mile End Road, London E1 (01-790 4000). Previews from Tues. Opens Aug 25.

**BLUES IN THE NIGHT:** Song and dance show of blues and jazz-related standards from the Twenties and Thirties, featuring Carol Woods, Debby Bishop, Maria Friedman, Clarke Peters. Donmar Warehouse (01-240 8230). From Tues.

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY:** National Youth Theatre, directed by Graham Chinn, in a Brian Friel play about a confrontation between civil rights marchers and the British Army in Ulster. Shaw (01-388 1394). Previews Thurs, Fri, Aug 22. Opens Aug 24.

**INFIDELITIES:** William Gaskill directs London premiere of his translation of the classic Marivaux comedy *La Double Entente*. With John Lynch, Eleanor Bron, Saskia Reeves, David Rintoul, Moira Brooker. Lyric, Hammersmith (01741 2311). Previews Thurs, Fri, Aug 22. Opens Aug 24.

**THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON:** Devised, written and performed by rising comic actor John Sessions, directed by Kenneth Branagh. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London, W6 (01-748 5354). Previews Thurs, Fri, Aug 22. Opens Aug 24.

**BATH:** Beyond Reasonable Doubt. Jeffrey Archer's first stage play, directed by David Gilmore, is "an original courtroom". Frank Finlay, Wendy Craig, Donald Pickering, David Lanton, Andre Crickank. Theatre Royal (0225 65065). Opens Wed. Until Aug 29. Then at Palace, Manchester (Aug 31-Sept 5); Theatre Royal, Brighton (Sept 7-12); Queen's Shattlesbury Avenue (previews from Sept 16, first night Sept 22).

**CARDIFF:** No Further Cause for Concern. Nigel Pavaro plays a hostage-taking prisoner in a British good not in Rio Davis's new play. Chapter (0222 396061). Opens Tues. Until Aug 22.

## DANCE

**BOLSHOI ACADEMY:** Advanced students and recent graduates from the Bolshoi Ballet School in Moscow give programmes of classical extracts and show pieces. Mayfair Theatre, Southampton (0703 229771). Until Aug 29.

**LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET:** Complete their London season today with two performances of Ashton's *Romeo and Juliet*. Royal Festival Hall (01-928 3191).

## CONCERTS

**RUSSIAN EVENING:** Four dances from Glinka's *A Life for the Czar* open this Prom by the Scottish National Orchestra under Neeme Järvi. Dong-Suk Kang solos in Glazunov's Violin Concerto, and Linda Finnie, mezzo-soprano, and the Scottish National Chorus join in Prokofiev's cantata *Alexander Nevsky*. Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212, cc 01-589 9465). Today, 7.30pm.

**AMINTA MUSIC:** The Aminta Chamber Orchestra performs Mozart's *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, Grieg's *Elegiac Melodies*, Holst's *St Paul's Suite*, Liszt's rarely-heard *Malediction* (Manual Villet, piano) and Bloch's Concerto Grosso No 1, another rarity. Donald Hoskins conducts. Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (01-839 1930). Today, 7.30pm.

**GLOVER/LIMP:** The London Mozart Players under Jane Glover play Mozart's Piano Concerto K449 (Stephen House, soloist) and Schubert's Symphony No 5; but it will be interesting to hear what they make of Copland's *Appalachian Spring* and

## THEATRE

Milhaud's beautiful, jazz-influenced *Création du Monde*. Albert Hall, Mon, 7.30pm.

**SCENIC FACADE:** The Walton/Edith Sitwell Facade receives a staged performance with Walton's music played by members of the London Sinfonietta under Paul Daniel and with Pamela Hunter as Edith Sitwell. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, cc 01-928 8800). Mon, 7.45pm.

**COMPLETE KISS:** The Fairy's Kiss by Stravinsky, in its complete form, is heard from the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Jerzy Maksymiuk also conducts them in Schubert's *Rosemunde* Overture and Boris Belkin solos in Mozart's Violin Concerto K 219. Albert Hall, Wed, 7.30pm.

**COMPLETE PULCINELLA:** The complete score of Stravinsky's *Pulcinella* is performed by the Chamber Orchestra of Europe under Claudio Abbado. From and after: Rossini's *Scale of Seta* Overture and Mendelssohn's Symphony No 3 "Scottish". Albert Hall, Thurs, 7.30pm.

**WINIFRED NICHOLSON (1893-1981):** Full retrospective for an intimate painter of floral still-lives and landscapes observed through windows. Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle (081 232 7734). From today.

**THE UNPAINTED LANDSCAPE:** Fifteen leading artists, Richard Long and Ian Hamilton Finlay among them, exhibit their responses to Scottish landscape in media other than paint. Crawford Centre for the Arts, University of St Andrews (0334 78161). From Fri.

**THE STAFFA PROJECT:** Paintings and photographs by Ian McEwan and Thomas Cooper, who were commissioned to stay on the uninhabited Hebridean island and record their impressions. Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Preston (0772 58248). From today.

**YOUNG MASTERS:** A talent-spotting exhibition for which art critic Brian Sewell toured art college degree shows and picked out 10 painters, sound investments for the future. The Solomon Gallery, London W1 (01-499 4701). From Thurs.

**20TH CENTURY ABSTRACT ART AND DESIGN:** Examples range from Moholy Nagy to Charles Elzedmann in this loan exhibition from the University of East Anglia. York City Art Gallery (0904 23839). From Wed.

**BRUCE MCLEAN:** The painter and performance artist is working on site designing new fixtures and fittings during the gallery's major reconstruction. Arncliffe, Bristol (0272 209191). From Mon.

**CONTEMPORARY BRITISH RELIEF WOODCARVING:** An important show featuring pieces by Lee Grandjean and Christine Kowal Post. Elizabethan Gallery, Wakefield (0824 702211). From today.

**FILMS**  
**HAMBURGER HILL (18):** The bloody story of an inexperienced young platoon in Vietnam struggling to conquer Hamburger Hill — so-called because it makes mincemeat out of them. Directed by John Irvin with a deliberately un-starry cast. Cannon Shattlesbury Avenue (01-839 6279). Cannon Haymarket (01-839 1527). From Fri.

**SWIMMING TO CAMBODIA (18):** Spalding Gray, featured in a small part in *The Killing Fields*, recalls his experience in a serio-comic anecdotal monologue, originally delivered on stage in New York and awkwardly transferred to cinema by director Jonathan Demme. Screen on the Hill (01-435 3366). From Fri.

**PING PONG (PG):** Slight but engaging comedy-drama set in London's Chinatown, with Lucy Sheen as the young lawyer trying to sort out the complicated will of a prominent community member. Directed by Po-chih Leung, born in London but with much experience in the Hong Kong film industry. With David Vip, Robert Lee. Metro (01-437 0757). From Fri.

## ROCK

**TOOTS & THE MAYTALS:** Frederick "Toots" Hibbert, the Jamaican singer credited with coining the word "reggae", now employs his daughters Melonie, Leba and Janieve as his backing vocalists. Town & Country Club, London NW5 (01-267 3334), tomorrow; Mon, Gardiner Centre, Brighton (0273 685861).

**HEAD:** The musical smash and grabbers from Bristol promoting a wicked version of Billy Paul's "Me And Mrs Jones" / "I Can't Stop" as a double A-sided single. Marina Nightspot, Swansea (0792 54131) Mon; Bierkeller, Bristol (0272 268514), Wed; Basins, Portsmouth (0705 624728) Thurs.

**SUMMERSCOPE FOLK FESTIVAL:** An exciting year of roots and folk music is reflected in a week of performances which include The Oyster Band (Mon); The Albion Band (Tues); traditional Irish and Scottish harp players (Wed); and the Welsh folk group, Ar Log (Thurs). Purlall Room, London SE1 (01-928 3191), from Mon for seven nights.

**KIROV OPERA:** Arrive in Birmingham with their powerful traditional staging of Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin* on Tues and Wed at 7.15pm, and with Boris Pokrovsky's production of Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov* on Fri and next Sat at 7.15 and on Aug 23 at 5pm. Birmingham Hippodrome, Hurst Street, Birmingham (021 622 7486).

**GLYNEDOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA:** Ravel and Gershwin wind down the summer season: tonight, Mon, Wed and Fri at 6.30pm the Ravel double-bill, a little arch in its staging but beautifully conducted by Simon Rattle (Sian Edwards takes over on Wed and Fri).

**RADIO**  
**I'M SORRY I HAVEN'T A CLUE:** Another series of

## ROCK

radio's funniest and most chaotic panel game. Humphrey Lyttelton returns to the chair with Barry Cryer, Willie Rushton, Tim Brooke-Taylor and Graeme Garden. Radio 4, Mon, 12.25-1pm.

**HOW I BROUGHT THE BAD NEWS OUT OF BRATISLAVA:** The story of Roy Guest, who found himself in Czechoslovakia in 1968 in charge of an unknown touring rock band (as the Russian tanks came rolling in). How could he get the band out? Radio 4, today, 4.15-5pm.

**SWINGTIME FOR HITLER:** One of the lesser crimes of the Nazis was to use jazz music for propaganda purposes. Here Michael Pointon examines the bizarre career of "Charlie and his orchestra", who broadcast swing tunes with anti-British lyrics. Radio 4, tomorrow 3.30-4pm.

**VIVA:** Well-deserved repeat of Marcia Kahan's play about an Oxford viva examination. Radio 3, Thurs, 11.45-12.15pm.

**TELEVISION**  
**The Dennis Potter retrospective reaches *Vote, Vote for Nigel Barton* this week.** In the (pictured above) deal with many of the themes which crop up in his later work. Barton (Keith Barron) is a working class boy who goes up to Oxford and subsequently stands as a Labour candidate, only to discover that politics can be a dirty profession. BBC1, Tues, 9.30-10.50pm.

**GLYNEDOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA:** Ravel and Gershwin wind down the summer season: tonight, Mon, Wed and Fri at 6.30pm the Ravel double-bill, a little arch in its staging but beautifully conducted by Simon Rattle (Sian Edwards takes over on Wed and Fri).

**RADIO**  
**I'M SORRY I HAVEN'T A CLUE:** Another series of

radio's funniest and most chaotic panel game. Humphrey Lyttelton returns to the chair with Barry Cryer, Willie Rushton, Tim Brooke-Taylor and Graeme Garden. Radio 4, Mon, 12.25-1pm.

**HOW I BROUGHT THE BAD NEWS OUT OF BRATISLAVA:** The story of Roy Guest, who found himself in Czechoslovakia in 1968 in charge of an unknown touring rock band (as the Russian tanks came rolling in). How could he get the band out? Radio 4, today, 4.15-5pm.

**SWINGTIME FOR HITLER:** One of the lesser crimes of the Nazis was to use jazz music for propaganda purposes. Here Michael Pointon examines the bizarre career of "Charlie and his orchestra", who broadcast swing tunes with anti-British lyrics. Radio 4, tomorrow 3.30-4pm.

**VIVA:** Well-deserved repeat of Marcia Kahan's play about an Oxford viva examination. Radio 3, Thurs, 11.45-12.15pm.

**TELEVISION**  
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**RADIO**  
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## JAZZ

**JEAN TOUSSAINT:** Fresh from a teaching stint at the Guildhall, the former Jazz Messenger adds his tenor saxophone to Mike Carr's trio. Tomorrow, Bass Clef, 35 Cornet St, London N1 (01-729 2476).

**NATHAN DAVIS:** The gifted US tenorist leads a quintet featuring trumpeter Dusko Goykovich. Mon, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 (01-536 0833). Wed and Fri. Pizzazz Express, 10 Dean St, London W1 (01-439 8722).

**CHARLIE HADEN:** Rare and unmissable visit from the great bassist's glorious Liberation Music Orchestra. Fri, Astoria, 157 Charing Cross Rd, London WC2 (01-437 1801).

**BOOKINGS**  
**FIRST CHANCE**  
**LEEDS PLAYHOUSE:** Single ticket booking opens today for autumn season, which opens with *Another Country*; plus regional premiere of Polakoff's *Breaking the Silence*; *A Chorus of Disapproval*; and Mrs Warren's *Profession*. Sept-Jan. Leeds Playhouse, Calverley Street, Leeds 2 (0532 442111).

**LAST CHANCE**  
**GEORGE PRICE BOYCE:** First exhibition by 19th-century artist associated with Pre-Raphaelites, with about 60 watercolours and one rare oil painting. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (01-821 1313). Ends tomorrow.

**WALKS**  
**TODAY**  
**ARTISTIC, LITERARY AND HISTORICAL HAMPSHIRE:** meet Hampstead tube, 10.30am and 2.30pm, £2.50.

**LONDON'S GHOSTS, ALLEYS AND ODDBITIES:** meet Embankment tube, 11am, £2.50.

**TOMORROW**  
**PICTURESQUE HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE AND THE HEATH:** meet Hampstead tube, 11am, £2.50.

**THEATRE:** Tony Patrick; Films: Geoff Brown; Concerts: Max Harrison; Opera: Hilary Finch; Rock: David Sinclair; Jazz: Richard Williams; Dance: John Percival; Galleries: David Lee; Walks: Greta Caslaw; Television: Alkantra Jivani; Radio: Nigel Andrew; Films on TV: Chris Peachment; Photography: Michael Young; Bookings: Anne Whitehouse.

**EDINBURGH FESTIVAL**  
**WORLD THEATRE**  
**SEASON:** Thelma State Puppet Theatre (USSR) in three productions for older children and adults: *Alfred and Violet*, *Autumn of Our Springtime* and *Marshall de Frontier*. With English commentary. Church Hill Theatre, Morningside Road (031 255 5756). In repertory, mainly morning and afternoon shows, from today until Aug 22.

**Camel Theatre, Tel Aviv** (Israel): Michael Kohnhaas. James Saunders's adaptation of the revenge drama by Heinrich von Kleist. In Hebrew, with simultaneous translation available. Royal Lyceum (031 229 9697). Opens Tues. Until Aug 23, with matinee Aug 22.

**FILM FESTIVAL:** The second week's fare includes the flamboyant episode film *Aria* (tonight), a retrospective survey of documentaries from

East Germany, and the world premiere of Derek Jarman's *The Last of England* (Sun). Filmhouse, 88 Lothian Road (031 228 2688).

**ROCK:** Dagmar Krause: The ex-Henry Cow singer, accompanied by pianist Jason Osborn, continues to indulge her fascination with the work of Bertolt Brecht. Tonight and tomorrow, Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh (031 226 2427).

**Rudolf Nureyev** joined the admirable Ballet Théâtre Français for a programme honouring Diaghilev with Nijinska's 1920s comedy *Les Biches* and three of her brother Nijinsky's great roles in *Le Spectre de la Rose*, *L'Après-midi d'un Faune* and *Petrushka*. Playhouse Edinburgh (Festival Box Office 031 225 5756) Tues-August 22. Then at the London Palladium August 24-29.

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**REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS**  
**Continued from facing page**  
**SATURDAY**

**BBC1 WALES** 8.25pm-8.30pm: *Wales Today*. 8.30pm-8.35pm: *Wales Today*. 8.35pm-8.40pm: *Wales Today*. 8.40pm-8.45pm: *Wales Today*. 8.45pm-8.50pm: *Wales Today*. 8.50pm-8.55pm: *Wales Today*. 8.55pm-9.00pm: *Wales Today*. 9.00pm-9.05pm: *Wales Today*. 9.05pm-9.10pm: *Wales Today*. 9.10pm-9.15pm: *Wales Today*. 9.15pm-9.20pm: *Wales Today*. 9.20pm-9.25pm: *Wales Today*. 9.25pm-9.30pm: *Wales Today*. 9.30pm-9.35pm: *Wales Today*. 9.35pm-9.40pm: *Wales Today*. 9.40pm-9.45pm: *Wales Today*. 9.45pm-9.50pm: *Wales Today*. 9.50pm-9.55pm: *Wales Today*. 9.55pm-10.00pm: *Wales Today*. 10.00pm-10.05pm: *Wales Today*. 10.05pm-10.10pm: *Wales Today*. 10.10pm-10.15pm: *Wales Today*. 10.15pm-10.20pm: *Wales Today*. 10.20pm-10.25pm: *Wales Today*. 10.25pm-10.30pm: *Wales Today*. 10.30pm-10.35pm: *Wales Today*. 10.35pm-10.40pm: *Wales Today*. 10.40pm-10.45pm: *Wales Today*. 10.45pm-10.50pm: *Wales Today*. 10.50pm-10.55pm: *Wales Today*. 10.55pm-11.00pm: *Wales Today*. 11.00pm-11.05pm: *Wales Today*. 11.05pm-11.10pm: *Wales Today*. 11.10pm-11.15pm: *Wales Today*. 11.15pm-11.20pm: *Wales Today*. 11.20pm-11.25pm: *Wales Today*. 11.25pm-11.30pm: *Wales Today*. 11.30pm-11.35pm: *Wales Today*. 11.35pm-11.40pm: *Wales Today*. 11.40pm-11.45pm: *Wales Today*. 11.45pm-11.50pm: *Wales Today*. 11.50pm-11.55pm: *Wales Today*. 11.55pm-12.00pm: *Wales Today*. 12.00pm-12.05pm: *Wales Today*. 12.05pm-12.10pm: *Wales Today*. 12.10pm-12.15pm: *Wales Today*. 12.15pm-12.20pm: *Wales Today*. 12.20pm-12.25pm: *Wales Today*. 12.25pm-12.30pm: *Wales Today*. 12.30pm-12.35pm: *Wales Today*. 12.35pm-12.40pm: *Wales Today*. 12.40pm-12.45pm: *Wales Today*. 12.45pm-12.50pm: *Wales Today*. 12.50pm-12.55pm: *Wales Today*. 12.55pm-1.00pm: *Wales Today*. 1.00pm-1.05pm: *Wales Today*. 1.05pm-1.10pm: *Wales Today*. 1.10pm-1.15pm: *Wales Today*. 1.15pm-1.20pm: *Wales Today*. 1.20pm-1.25pm: *Wales Today*. 1.25pm-1.30pm: *Wales Today*. 1.30pm-1.35pm: *Wales Today*. 1.35pm-1.40pm: *Wales Today*. 1.40pm-1.45pm: *Wales Today*. 1.45pm-1.50pm: *Wales Today*. 1.50pm-1.55pm: *Wales Today*. 1.55pm-2.00pm: *Wales Today*. 2.00pm-2.05pm: *Wales Today*. 2.05pm-2.10pm: *Wales Today*. 2.10pm-2.15pm: *Wales Today*. 2.15pm-2.20pm: *Wales Today*. 2.20pm-2.25pm: *Wales Today*. 2.25pm-2.30pm: *Wales Today*. 2.30pm-2.35pm: *Wales Today*. 2.35pm-2.40pm: *Wales Today*. 2.40pm-2.45pm: *Wales Today*. 2.45pm-2.50pm: *Wales Today*. 2.50pm-2.55pm: *Wales Today*. 2.55pm-3.00pm: *Wales Today*. 3.00pm-3.05pm: *Wales Today*. 3.05pm-3.10pm: *Wales Today*. 3.10pm-3.15pm: *Wales Today*. 3.15pm-3.20pm: *Wales Today*. 3.20pm-3.25pm: *Wales Today*. 3.25pm-3.30pm: *Wales Today*. 3.30pm-3.35pm: *Wales Today*. 3.35pm-3.40pm: *Wales Today*. 3.40pm-3.45pm: *Wales Today*. 3.45pm-3.50pm: *Wales Today*. 3.50pm-3.55pm: *Wales Today*. 3.55pm-4.00pm: *Wales Today*. 4.00pm-4.05pm: *Wales Today*. 4.05pm-4.10pm: *Wales Today*. 4.10pm-4.15pm: *Wales Today*. 4.15pm-4.20pm: *Wales Today*. 4.20pm-4.25pm: *Wales Today*. 4.25pm-4.30pm: *Wales Today*. 4.30pm-4.35pm: *Wales Today*. 4.35pm-4.40pm: *Wales Today*. 4.40pm-4.45pm: *Wales Today*. 4.45pm-4.50pm: *Wales Today*. 4.50pm-4.55pm: *Wales Today*. 4.55pm-5.00pm: *Wales Today*. 5.00pm-5.05pm: *Wales Today*. 5.05pm-5.10pm: *Wales Today*. 5.10pm-5.15pm: *Wales Today*. 5.15pm-5.20pm: *Wales Today*. 5.20pm-5.25pm: *Wales Today*. 5.25pm-5.30pm: *Wales Today*. 5.30pm-5.35pm: *Wales Today*. 5.35pm-5.40pm: *Wales Today*. 5.40pm-5.45pm: *Wales Today*. 5.45pm-5.50pm: *Wales Today*. 5.50pm-5.55pm: *Wales Today*. 5.55pm-6.00pm: *Wales Today*. 6.00pm-6.05pm: *Wales Today*. 6.05pm-6.10pm: *Wales Today*. 6.10pm-6.15pm: *Wales Today*. 6.15pm-6.20pm: *Wales Today*. 6.20pm-6.25pm: *Wales Today*. 6.25pm-6.30pm: *Wales Today*. 6.30pm-6.35pm: *Wales Today*. 6.35pm-6.40pm: *Wales Today*. 6.40pm-6.45pm: *Wales Today*. 6.45pm-6.50pm: *Wales Today*. 6.50pm-6.55pm: *Wales Today*. 6.55pm-7.00pm: *Wales Today*. 7.00pm-7.05pm: *Wales Today*. 7.05pm-7.10pm:



## SATURDAY

## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## SUNDAY

On February 7, 1986, "Baby Doc" Duvalier fled Haiti. One year later, a student asks, "Freedom of the 7th of February, do you really exist or are you just a dream?" After nearly three decades of Duvaliers, and the notorious Ton Ton Macoute, Haiti hovers precariously on the brink of something. The country is extremely poor, the government is military, in the words of a young woman, "Haiti has been traumatised for so long that it's exploding." Despite the promise of elections, there are suspicions that the beast has merely transformed itself. "They didn't uproot the regime," says one activist. "They just cut off the head." Much of Haiti: Dreams of

## CHOICE

Democracy (C4, 9.00pm) concentrates on the long-suffering traditions of opposition and protest associated with voodoo, and, in particular, with Haitian music. As one of the two directors here is Jonathan Demme, this makes sense: In feature films, like *Something Wild* and *Stop Making Sense*, he has shown a fascination for many varieties of contemporary music. This documentary is made by proper film-makers, and it shows, a good eye, an ear for rhythm, a sense of timing, and a feeling for story-telling.

Chris Petit



Haiti's Oscar Theatre Troupe impersonate the dreaded Ton Ton Macoute (Dreams of Democracy, Channel 4, 9.00pm)



The younger Elvis Presley as he is seen in the documentary I Don't Sing Like Nobody (on BBC1, 9.30pm)

## CHOICE

Elvis Presley has become so assimilated that it is hard to imagine the original. He was a decent boy, according to the locals of Tupelo and Memphis, sang in the choir and all that, and came second in a State Fair talent show (who won? I'd like to know). Presley (BBC1, 9.30pm), marks the tenth anniversary of his death. His rags-to-riches story adapts well to unimagined television: *This Is Your Life* on location, minus quest of honour. Part One, *I Don't Sing Like Nobody* (part two follows tomorrow), reveals very occasional glimpses of what early Presley, also known

C.P.

## BBC1

- 6.45 Open University. 3.30 The Family Ness. 8.35 Doganlian and the Three Musketeers. 9.00 It's Wicked in Torquay where Duncan Goodhew tries transcending. 10.55 Hot Wheels 'n' Bikes. Top skateboarders perform to rock 'n' roll music. 11.15 Film: Abbott and Costello Meet Captain Kidd (1952) Murry on the Bounty spoof with Charles Laughton hamming to his heart's content. Directed by Charles Lamont. 12.27 Weather. 12.30 Grandstand introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up is (subject to alteration): 1.00 News. 1.05, 3.05 and 3.35 Golf: the Benson and Hedges International from Fulford Golf Club, York; and the Westbury Women's British Open from St Mellion, Cornwall. 1.55, 2.25 and 2.55 Racing from Newbury. 2.05 and 2.35 Athletics: the Pan-American Games. 4.40 Final Score. 5.05 Tom and Jerry. 5.15 News with Debbie Throver. Weather. 5.25 Sport/Regional news. 5.30 The Krackers. A comedy sketch featuring Elkie Brooks. 6.05 Rolf Harris Cartoon. 6.15 Film: Carry On Cruising (1962) starring Sid James, Kenneth Connor and Dilly Layle. Comedy about a Mediterranean cruise liner. Directed by Gerald Thomas. (Ceefax) 8.00 Seaside Summer Special. A comedy sketch by Mike Smith. Topping the bill are A-ha. 8.50 Bluebell. Episode six (r). (Ceefax) 9.50 News and weather. 10.05 Miami Vice. Crockett is alarmed when a senior judge begins to treat him badly. (Ceefax) 10.50 Monty Python's Flying Circus (r). 11.20 Elvis: One Night With You. A concert recorded by a remarkably relaxed Elvis returning to the public in June 1968 after a fall in his fortunes. 12.15 Starkey and Hutch. A father seeks revenge on Starkey after his son dies in prison (r). 1.05 Weather.

## BBC2

- 6.45 Open University. 2.20 Network East. This week's edition of the magazine programme for Asian viewers includes an examination of the 40 years independence of India and Pakistan. 3.00 Lullaby. Rock music programme from Great Yarmouth (r). 3.50 The Sky at Night. Patrick Moore at the James Clerk Maxwell telescope in Hawaii (r). 4.15 Cartoon Time. 4.25 Film: King Creole (1958, b/w) starring Elvis Presley, Carolyn Jones and Walter Matthau. Musical drama about a singer who becomes involved with the New Orleans underworld. Directed by Michael Curtiz. 6.15 Cabinet of Curiosities. Lucinda Lambton with stories about eccentricities who collected equally odd curiosities (r). (Ceefax) 6.55 Discovering Portuguese. Part five of the series on the history and language examines tourism and tradition. Presented by Roberts Fox (r). 7.20 NewsView with Debbie Throver and Maura Stuart. Weather. 8.00 Dennis O'Neill. The Welsh tenor sings his favourite songs. With the Portland School Male Choir. Robert Feriman (posthum) and the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra conducted by Andrew Greenwood. 8.40 Edinburgh. 11.10 On Stage. Glyn Worsnip learns about a famous life from the past. Dancers, Peter Jones, Dany La Rue and Sue Lloyd. 11.35 Film: Dracula Has Sailed for the Grave (1968) starring Christopher Lee and Rupert Davies. A Hammer horror about an ancient evil awakens after lying dormant for an age in a mountain village by the arrival of a missionary. Directed by Freddie Francis. Ends at 11.10.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.55 TV-am introduced by Gary Champion. Weather at 6.58 and news at 7.00. 7.30 The Wide Awake Club with Tommy Boyd and Michaela Strachan. 9.25 Get Fresh in Carlsbad with the Kase Gang. Slade, the National Street Skating Champion and the National Skateboard Stylers. 11.30 The Roxy (r). 12.00 Wrestling from Royal Spa Hall, Bridlington. 1.00 Film: Fury (1936, b/w) starring Spencer Tracy and Sylvia Sydney. Drama about a small town lynch mob. Directed by Fritz Lang. 1.30 A Tribute to Henry Ford. A documentary portrait of the actor including clips from his many films (r). 2.35 Cabinet of Curiosities. Lucinda Lambton with stories about eccentricities who collected equally odd curiosities (r). (Ceefax) 4.45 Results Service. 5.05 Doug Henning's World of Magic. The magician's guest is Bill Cosby. 5.45 Championship Blockbusters. 6.30 St. Elsewhere. Comedy. 7.00 The Funny Side. Mike Smith, Cheryl Baker and Mick Miller investigate celebrity and holiday humour. 7.45 Family Fortunes. Game show presented by Les Dennis. 8.15 Scottish News Special introduced by Stu Francis. Topping the bill is Lulu. 9.15 News and sport. 9.30 St. Elsewhere. A hero-worshipping Morrison has an unwell astronaut out in his charge. 11.00 Celebrity Sketches. The Tour of Britain. Stage four - Birmingham to Cardiff. 12.00 Film: The Mask of Dimitrios (1944, b/w) starring Sydney Greenstreet. Eric Ambler thriller about a search into the background of a criminal found dead in Istanbul. Directed by Jean Negulesco. 1.45 Film: Curse of the Cat People (1958, b/w) starring Richard Widmark and Professor Heinz Wolff. Rabbi Julia Neuberger is in the chair. 11.00 Network East (r). 11.40 Weather.

## CHANNEL 4

- 9.30 Listening Eye. (r). 10.00 The Home Service. (r). 10.30 Scotland's Story. Part four (r). 11.00 Same Difference. For the disabled (r). 11.30 Dancin' Days (r). 12.25 Sea War (b/w). Part seven (r). 12.55 Film: The Amazing Mr Williams (1939, b/w) starring Melvyn Frank and Joan Blondell. Comedy thriller. Directed by Alexander Hall. 2.30 Film: Fury (1936, b/w) starring Spencer Tracy and Sylvia Sydney. Drama about a small town lynch mob. Directed by Fritz Lang. 4.15 Film: The Engagement (1970) starring David Gelfand. Drama about an impetuous young man desperately seeking cash. Directed by Paul Joyce. 5.05 Brookside (r). (Oracle) 6.00 Right to Reply. 6.30 News and Other. A comedy sketch. 7.00 News summary and weather followed by Beyond Belief. Anthony Clive discusses Islam with Islam's Ambassador to the United Nations, H.E. Said Rajab-Kharassi and R. Kaim Siddiqui, director of the Muslim Institute of London (r). 7.30 Balcubans. The comedy sketch. 8.30 All Muck and Magic? Organic gardening series. (Oracle) 9.00 Film: Dreams of Democracy (see Choice) 10.00 St. Elsewhere. A hero-worshipping Morrison has an unwell astronaut out in his charge. 11.00 Celebrity Sketches. The Tour of Britain. Stage four - Birmingham to Cardiff. 12.00 Film: The Mask of Dimitrios (1944, b/w) starring Sydney Greenstreet. Eric Ambler thriller about a search into the background of a criminal found dead in Istanbul. Directed by Jean Negulesco. 1.45 Film: Curse of the Cat People (1958, b/w) starring Richard Widmark and Professor Heinz Wolff. Rabbi Julia Neuberger is in the chair. 11.00 Network East (r). 11.40 Weather.

## BBC1

- 6.45 Open University. Until 6.50. 6.55 Play School 9.15 Morning Worship from Sussex. 9.25 Septist Church. Rhyl. 10.00 What on Earth...? Wildlife quiz (r). 10.25 Autocross at Netley. 10.45 The Healer Arts. The techniques of a pain and stress clinic in Boston (r). (Ceefax) 11.45 Favourite Walks. Anna Raeburn in the streets of London (r). 12.10 See Hear. Magazine programme for the hearing impaired. 12.35 Farming. A film report on farm safety. 12.58 Weather. 1.00 News headlines. 1.05 Bonanza. Little Joe is hurt by a frightened horse. 2.00 EastEnders (r). 3.00 Film: How the West Was Won (1962) starring Carroll Baker, Lee J. Cobb and Henry Fonda. Epic of the American West. Directed by John Ford. George Marshall and Henry Hathaway. 5.30 The Muppet Show. The guest is Dyan Cannon. 5.55 Wildlife on One. A celebration of ladybirds, following their life cycle (r). (Ceefax) 6.25 News with Debbie Throver. Weather. 6.40 Songs of Praise. This series. 6.50 The Muppet Show. The guest is Dyan Cannon. 7.15 ScreenStory: Peter the Great. The line of the line in the drama about the life and times of the Russian tsar. (Ceefax) 8.45 Broad. Comedy series about a family of out-of-control Liverpoolians (r). 9.15 News with Debbie Throver. Weather. 9.30 Presley. The life of Elvis Presley. (Ceefax) 10.30 Choices. "How well do people honour the elderly?" is discussed by Lord Soper, Elaine Murphy, Dr. Ian Munn, Minister and Professor Heinz Wolff. Rabbi Julia Neuberger is in the chair. 11.00 Network East (r). 11.40 Weather.

## BBC2

- 6.50 Open University. Until 1.30. 1.30 Sunday Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam from Gatcombe Park. The line-up is (subject to alteration): 1.30 Motor Zealand on the Austrian Grand Prix from Zellweg; 3.30 Golf: the final round of the Benson and Hedges International from Fulford Golf Club, York; 5.00 Evening: the Croft Original Horse Trials Championships from Gatcombe Park; 6.00 Athletics: the Weltklasse from Cologne; 6.30 Sailing: the Admiral's cup races described by Tony Byers. 6.50 It's Garry Shandling's Show. American comedy series. 7.15 Tortoise Masterclass. The first in a series of three programmes followed by Northern College of Music, Manchester. The French cellist works on the Cello Concerto in B minor by Dvorak with students Clive Greenfield and Hans Nygaard. 8.00 The Flight of the Goshawk. This third and last programme in the award-winning series about the wildlife of the British Isles. 8.30 Shadow of the Stone. Episode four. (Oracle) 8.50 Turning Tide. In the last programme of his ecological series David Bellamy examines leading members of the Green movement. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 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Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1785.3 (+6.7)  
FT 100  
2295.4 (+5.3)  
Barrington  
281.9 (35.152)  
USM (Datastream)  
210.78 (+1.53)

THE POUND

US dollar  
1.5890 (+0.0095)  
W German mark  
2.9770 (-0.0043)  
Trade-weighted  
72.5 (same)

No cut in  
loan rate  
at Abbey

Abbey National, Britain's second biggest building society, withdrew its proposed cut in mortgage rates yesterday. Its existing borrowers, however, will pay 10.5 per cent from September 1, will continue to pay 11.25 per cent.

Japan output  
increases

An upward revision to official estimates of Japan's industrial production in June shows a year-on-year rise in production of 3 per cent compared with 2.1 per cent on the basis of the preliminary estimate.

Bank director

Baroness Young has been appointed a director of the National Westminster Bank, the first woman to serve on its board. She was created a life peer in 1971 and has held five ministerial appointments.

Hawley debut

Trading in Hawley Group shares will begin on the Montreal Stock Exchange on Wednesday.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2702.37 (+11.48)
London	FT 30 Share	1785.3 (+6.7)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3512.15 (+2.12)
Singapore	Straits Times	334.1 (+0.9)
Sydney	ASX 200	2114.5 (+9.9)
Frankfurt	DAX	2041.1 (+21.0)
Brussels	General	5404.4 (+10.8)
Paris	CAC	8015.6 (+6.3)
Zurich	SIX	87.03 (+0.55)
Stocks	FT 100	2295.4 (+5.3)
Shares	Barrington	281.9 (35.152)
Options	USM (Datastream)	210.78 (+1.53)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

IBM	1380 (+230)
Apple	5030 (+350)
Kennedy	4220 (+280)
TV Set	2500 (+210)
Sumo	2230 (+430)
United News	5330 (+170)
Excelsior	1520 (+240)
Stonemans	3750 (+320)
WPP Group	8500 (+300)
Altrivids	3470 (+180)
Hil Samuel	7500 (+210)
Kleinwort	6040 (+240)
Rowtree	3750 (+150)
Capital & Counts	4150 (+500)
Cons. Gold	7010 (+380)
Woolsons	2000 (+280)

FALLS

Wholesale	4850 (-150)
Shell	14500 (-130)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 10%  
3-month interbank: 0%  
3-month eligible bills: 9%  
US Prime Rate: 8 1/4%  
Federal Funds: 6 1/4%  
3-month Treasury Bills: 5.95-5.98%  
30-year bonds: 100%-100 1/2%

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£ \$1	\$1.5890
£ DM2.77	DM1.8755
£ Sfr2.46	Sfr1.5585
£ FF9.33	FF6.2655
£ Yen237.27	Yen149.95
£ Index 72.5	Index 104.2
ECU	ECU 1.5848
SDR	SDR 70.73655

GOLD

London: AM \$457.40 pm \$460.00  
COMEX \$453.50-454.50 (\$285.25-286.00)  
New York: COMEX \$451.40-451.90

NORTH SEA OIL

Stock Market	24	Tempus	25
Wall Street	24	Co News	25
Money Market	24	Unit Trusts	25
Foreign Exch.	24	Commodities	25
Traded Oils	24	USM Prices	25
Comment	25	Share Prices	27

Conran cuts short holiday and admits: 'I was wrong'

Mountleigh  
'bid' spurned

The Storehouse board firmly rejected any potential offer for the company from the Mountleigh property group yesterday. In the meantime, Mountleigh's bid for the company was "totally misconstrued" and "given undue prominence".

Panel inquiry  
into delay

The Takeover Panel was yesterday investigating why it took Mountleigh so long after its warning early last week to all the Storehouse shareholders to make an announcement.

Wider US trade deficit  
pushes dollar lower

The United States trade deficit increased sharply to \$15.7 billion (£10 billion) in June from a revised \$14 billion in May, the Commerce Department announced yesterday.

UK top earners 'have  
highest tax burden'

In spite of the Chancellor's changes in his last Budget, Britain still has one of the highest marginal tax rates in the world.

Lloyds opts to sell own  
products in branches

Lloyds Bank yesterday announced it had decided to split up its unit trust and insurance services to comply with polarization rules being introduced by the Securities and Investment Board.

Wall Street bulls celebrate their fifth anniversary

The Dow Jones party rages on

The bull party on Wall Street, now five years old, is far from over. The Dow Jones industrial average celebrated Thursday's anniversary of the 1980s bull market by hitting a record 2,691.49, only to break that comfortably yesterday as the Dow continued rising towards the 3,000 level.

Discover  
recovery.

THE OPPENHEIMER WORLDWIDE RECOVERY TRUST is a "fund for all seasons" because it invests in sound companies that are temporarily undervalued and therefore offers the opportunity of capital growth regardless of how high or low stockmarkets may be.

RECOVERY POTENTIAL exists where a company with a previously excellent track record underperforms or operates in a market which becomes unpopular or unprofitable. To invest when the share price is depressed is to gain the chance of significant capital growth.

LOWER RISK than might be expected. The managers balance the portfolio between large, well established and lesser known but potentially equally rewarding recovery stocks. Although the price of units can fall as well as rise, investors participate in a spread of stocks and shares which serves to reduce risk.

WORLDWIDE CHOICE with the whole world to choose from there should always be a plentiful supply of good recovery stocks.

OPPENHEIMER MANAGEMENT has demonstrated that it can sustain capital growth from Recovery investment. Over the periods shown our Worldwide Recovery Trust turned £1,000 into the following:-

1 year	£1,545	3 years	£3,080
2 years	£2,783	5 years	£5,368

\*Figures in £1000. Some capital appreciation and reinvestment.  
For further details, telephone 01-489 1078 or write to Oppenheimer Trust Management Limited, 60 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AE.

A member company of the Mercantile House Group.



Back from holiday: Sir Terence in the fray yesterday

Liffe fines and  
bars traders

Cargill Investor Services was severely reprimanded and fined £25,000 yesterday by the International Financial Futures Exchange for alleged serious breaches of trading by two of its former employees.

In all, eight traders have been suspended from Liffe for periods of between one month and a year for allegedly instigating or participating in schemes for moving profits of Liffe members offshore through pre-arranged trades executed without open outcry in a trading pit.

These trades, which are against Liffe rules, were said to have been carried out between July 1985 and January this year.

The longest suspension was delivered against Mr Keith Catchpole, formerly of Cargill Investor Services, who accepted the findings of the Liffe panel but last night complained through his solicitors that the disparity between the length of his suspension and those imposed on others was "unjustified and inequitable".

Mr Julian Shelbourne, also formerly of Cargill Investor Services, was fined £2,500 and suspended for a month and Mr David Tregidun, then of DFT Futures, was fined £15,000 and suspended for one month for similar violations said to have been carried out between January 1986 and January this year.

Also suspended were Mr Michael McGlynn, then of the Liffe member JB Sullivan, Mr Steven Haberman, of Steven Haberman Futures, Mr Adrian Bone, of Adrian Bone Financial Futures Ltd, and Mr Barry Heath and Mr Terry Crawley of Jordoniss Ltd. Mr Bone is appealing against his suspension.

The Liffe panel also fined Mr Robert Thompson of DFT Futures £1,000 and suspended him for 14 days for allegedly executing six or seven purported trades, knowing them to be pre-arranged.

Jordoniss and Steven Haberman Futures were also both fined £20,000. Adrian Bone Financial Futures £5,000 and DFT Futures £2,500.

Inflation rate  
of 4.4%  
reassures City

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Inflation figures that were better-than-expected yesterday rounded off a week of generally reassuring economic indicators for the City.

The annual rate of inflation last month rose from 4.2 per cent to 4.4 per cent although this was lower than many analysts had predicted. The rate is expected to fall to below 4 per cent during the rest of the year.

Seasonal falls in food prices and price cuts on clothing and footwear in the summer sales had more effect on the general price level last month than expected. The general index of retail prices for all items fell 0.1 per cent from 101.9 to 101.8 (January 13, 1987=100), the Department of Employment announced.

In the same month last year, prices fell 0.3 per cent as lower oil prices brought cuts in the price of petrol, so the increase over the year rose.

Gill-edged prices finished £1 higher on the news. Sterling closed fractionally lower at DM2.9778, but rose 0.95 cents against a weakening dollar to \$1.5890. The FTSE-100 index finished 5.3 points higher at 2,295.4.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Employment, confirmed that the Government still expected inflation to fall below 4 per cent by the end of the year.

The Tax and Price Index, which measures changes in tax rates as well as prices, fell 0.1 per cent last month from 99.8 to 99.7 (January 1987=100), giving a year-on-year rate of 2.8 per cent compared with 2.5 per cent in June.

While analysts were satisfied with yesterday's figures, concern is growing about the outlook for next year.

The Canadian consumer price index rose 0.7 per cent last month to 139.2 (1981=100), giving a year-on-year rate of inflation of 4.7 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent the previous month. And in West Germany, producer prices rose 0.3 per cent last month, the Federal Statistics Office said, but were still 1.8 per cent lower than a year earlier.

EEC trade with China  
expected to hit \$11bn

From Robert Grieves, Peking

The European Economic Community (EEC) is China's third largest trading partner after Japan and Hong Kong, according to statistics provided by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The total trade volume between China and the EEC this year is expected to equal last year's record of \$11.6 billion (£7.38 billion).

Chinese exports to the EEC increased by 52.2 per cent in the first quarter of this year, compared with last year, to reach a total of \$1.24 billion.

Imports from EEC members to China dropped by 4.1 per cent over the same period to \$1.65 billion.

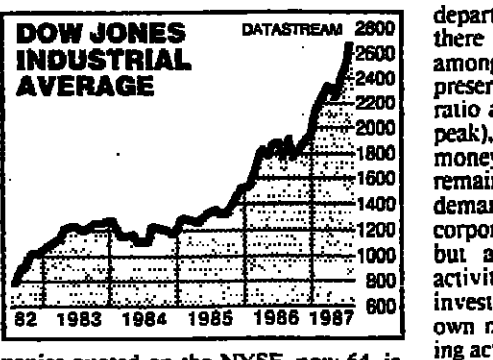
Chinese trade officials attributed the drop to tighter control of China's money supply.

The EEC has become China's second largest supplier of materials, advanced technology, and equipment, Chinese officials said.

The Community also exports 45 per cent of China's imported advanced technology.

Direct investment by EEC enterprises between 1979 and 1986 reached more than \$1.2 billion.

The number of Chinese enterprises receiving technical advice and assistance will reach 40 this year, an increase of a dozen over last year.





## Dow slips on news of \$15bn US trade deficit

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## Men in the news

## Clegg: one-time dogsbody who aims to be top dog

By Lawrence Lever

Mr Tony Clegg, chairman of the Mountleigh property group which is impudently stalking Sir Terence Conran's Storehouse empire, has only emerged as a leading player in the property market over the last two years.

He was born 50 years ago in Littleborough, Lancashire and went to a small private boarding school of no great repute.

His parents owned two restaurants in Manchester and Mr Clegg left school at the age of 16 to work for them, he says, "as a general dogsbody". Two years' national service followed where, working in the Royal Army Pay Corps, he handed out money to other people.

After the army, he joined Mountain Mills, which he describes as "a very small private company" where he worked as a manager until 1963 when he became a director of the company. Fortune struck twice that year - he also married and now has three daughters.

In 1966, Mr Clegg and a fellow director, Mr Ernest Hall, reversed Mountain Mills into Leigh Mills - a quoted textile company founded in 1863. Mr Clegg and Mr Hall became joint managing directors.

Mr Clegg says that it was in the middle-Seventies that he diversified into property after a fortuitous opportunity arose to develop a nearby mill complex.

Mountleigh was, until recently, comparatively small beer in the property world. In 1982, it made profits of



Names to conjure with in the Conran empire

£647,000 and it was not until the year to August 1984 that the company broke through the £1 million pretax profits mark, posting profits of £1.7 million.

The following year it made £2.5 million and completed its first substantial acquisition, buying the R Hitchens privately-owned property group for £28.4 million.

In the year to April 1986, profits were £9 million and

## Conran: the empire builder

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Sir Terence Conran opened his first Habitat store in London's Fulham Road in the swinging Sixties, but it was in the Eighties that he seriously took the route of acquisition.

Mothercare was taken over in 1981. The merger with British Home Stores with its 128 outlets came at the beginning of last year. Also within the Conran orbit by then were Heal's and Richard shops, the women's fashion

chain operating in a booming market, as well as the half stake in the SavaCentre chain with J Sainsbury as partner that came with BHS.

The Habitat formula has seen successful transplants into the US and the Continent. The latest move in Britain has been to expand into edge-of-town locations.

BHS has had a Conran re-design and refit and, although it was expected that full benefits would take three years to show through, profits

of Stockley in May.

Mountleigh's ascendancy has coincided with Mr Clegg's friendship with Mr Paul Bloomfield, a publicity-shy property trader, who does work for Mountleigh but is not on the payroll. "I have known Paul Bloomfield for four years. He is not an executive, we are very close friends. He is instrumental in finding properties for us," says Mr Clegg.

Did he bring in the Stockley deal? "No. The main deals we have looked at are not Paul's. He plays a part in the company's growth but not more than the rest of the board," he adds.

Mr Clegg's own ambition is to be head of "a very successful organisation. We've never had specific targets," he says.

Unless he mounts a hostile bid for Storehouse, the odds must be against Mr Clegg gaining control. "Our normal style is to do an agreed deal," he says. "I have never done a hostile takeover yet."

Later Mountleigh made a successful £117 million agreed bid for United Real Property Trust.

This provided the capital springboard for Mountleigh's most audacious move - the £365 million agreed purchase

were up 22 per cent last year. Profits at Habitat were erratic, although eventually 10 per cent up. Mothercare profits fell. Computer and warehouse divisions were blamed.

The decision to scrap the Now chain of 28 outlets aimed at the teenage market was taken last year.

The Conran empire at its height has an array of good retail names. But Sir Terence seems not to have succeeded to integrate them managerially into a single swinging whole.

## Savage expands with £8m buy

By Joe Joseph

Savage Group, the USM-quoted shelving system manufacturer, has taken another step towards establishing itself as one of Western Europe's leading suppliers of hardware products.

It has paid £8.8 million for the purchase of DC Services, based at Wigan, Greater Manchester, which supplies pre-packed electrical accessories to DIY and hardware retailers.

Savage, which has been actively buying companies in Britain and abroad, said the acquisition would add a new product area to its interests.

Last month, Savage, which manufactures in France, West Germany, Belgium and The Netherlands, boosted its presence in Brussels with the £1.07 million purchase of Roussel et Servais, Belgium's leading hinge and pre-packed hardware manufacturer.

Some £8.05 million of the purchase price of DC Services will be paid on completion, with the balance payable after DC Services' accounts for the 13 months to June have been audited. In the year to May 31, DC Services made a pretax profit of £1.44 million on a turnover of £7.37 million.

The initial payment will be met by the issue of 1.76 million new shares, of which 1.60 million have been conditionally placed at 455p each and will be made available to existing shareholders at the rate of one for every 7.8 shares.

Savage said it expects pretax profits for the year to June 30 to be at least £2.3 million.

## COMMENT

## New routes to the retail revolution

If Sir Terence Conran's Storehouse was sold for breaking up, there would be obvious attractions for potential bidders for the pieces in this retail treasurehouse of high street names. But they might also apply the edge-of-town test.

The success of this test depends on how much you believe the following scenario for retailing's future in Britain. The move to edge-of-town sites for retailing, from modest district centres to those of regional scale, will reach an unstoppable pace in direct proportion to the disinclination of local authorities to do something radical and effective about convenient as well as sufficient car parking in town centres.

By the middle of the next decade we shall all, more or less, be shopping by car; woe betide retailers with an in-built hassle barrier. By then, all the best edge-of-town sites are likely to be gone.

Many retailers have been taking a stake at the edges of towns. Even Marks and Spencer, although a late conversion, has started on this route.

Where does Storehouse stand in the race to the ring roads? One operation entirely dedicated to the edge-of-town philosophy is SavaCentre, originally launched as a joint operation by British Home Stores and J Sainsbury. There are now six of these and last month Sir Terence said they were increasingly profitable.

But not all the 54 British Habitats are in the high streets. The shopping style that moulded a generation after Sir Terence launched it in London's Fulham Road in the swinging Sixties has so far been transplanted to four edge-of-town locations.

They are about twice the size of the typical high street Habitat and tend to be part of shopping centres. There are two more in the pipeline.

The Storehouse view is that self-stand Mothercare outlets are for high streets only, although the banner will be appearing away from the centres as stores within stores. The Richard fashion shops are all on the high street.

Rather surprisingly, Heal's, with four outlets, has not looked to any edge-of-town locations.

The list of those potentially interested in parts of Storehouse is long, with four big names at the top: Sears (if only as a defensive move), Burton (after getting a taste for diversification), Next (expansion with flair) and Woolworth. Mothercare might fit well with the Woolworth interest in the child market. So might Habitat. Woolworth, as part of its strategy of attacking a series of specific retail sectors, has recently started opening (reputedly profitably) B&Q home centres which show off furniture in room settings.

Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

## Growing Thorn

Thorn Lighting, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Thorn EMI, is beefing up its position as one of the world's largest fittings manufacturers outside the US with an agreement to buy Sweden's Järnkons AB, part of the ASEA group, for £15.9 million. Järnkons, which employs 1,000 people, had sales of £39 million last year.

Mr Hamish Bryce, Thorn Lighting's managing director, said: "This acquisition is a key element in Thorn EMI's strategy to participate substantially in global markets."

"I am delighted with this move as it will add significantly to Thorn Lighting's international position."

The deal, which needs approval from the Swedish authorities, is expected to be completed by end-October.

## Steel output

Britain's steel industry had an average output rate of 328,200 tonnes a week in the first seven months of this year, not 274,800 tonnes as reported yesterday. The British Steel Corporation's estimated quota shortage is 35,000 tonnes a quarter.

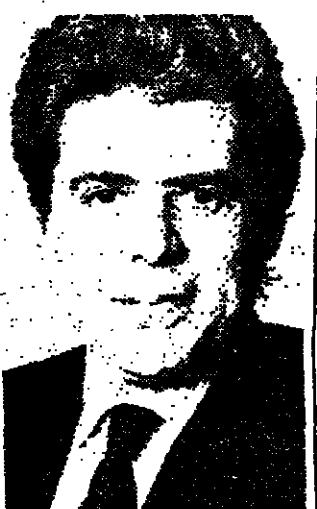
## Kellock Trust in £17.5m cash call

Kellock Trust, the fast-growing financial services group, is raising £17.5 million through a rights issue to fund its expansion programme, and is marking a move out of its traditional factoring business by changing its name to Rutland Trust.

The company is also making a clutch of acquisitions, in line with the declared ambition of the chairman, Mr Michael Langdon, to develop corporate finance and financial services.

Kellock is selling its 60 per cent interest in the Kelscot factoring company to Bank of Scotland, its minority partner, for £7.5 million and paying an initial £2.1 million for a 75 per cent stake in Technology Group, a South-east computer-leasing finance company. A further payment of not more than £5.1 million could be paid for TGL, depending on its profits for 1987.

It is also paying London & Edinburgh Trust £7 million for an 87.7 per cent stake in Property Enterprise Managers and a further £1.3 million for 75 per cent each of Greville



Michael Langdon: ambitions to develop financial services

Baylis, Parry and Associates, an insurance broker, and Norminster Holding, a financial services company.

Under the terms of the rights issue, arranged by Phillips & Drew, shareholders will be offered one share for every five held at 57p, and London & Edinburgh Trust, which has a 45 per cent stake in Kellock, will be taking up 1 million shares.

## SEP leaps 59% at half time

Pretax profits at SEP Industrial Holdings, the expanding industrial group which recently joined the Unlisted Securities Market, rose 59 per cent from £211,000 to £336,000 in the first half to March 31. The rise reflected a strong performance after a subdued start to the year.

Mr Paul Formby, the chairman, said the directors expected to report a substantial increase in profits for the full year to September 30.

First-half turnover advanced from £4.65 million to £5.62 million. Tax increased from £10,000 to £95,000, leaving net profit ahead from £201,000 to £241,000. Retained earnings improved from 0.64p to 1.27p a share.

The faster division again substantially increased its profits, with all companies performing well, Mr Formby said.

As expected, the only disappointing part of the group was MCL, which recorded a £47,000 loss. Contracts have been exchanged for the sale of MCL to a new company

## Hollis sells printing interests

Hollis is selling its printing and publishing interests to BPCC for £25 million in cash. Both companies are subsidiaries of Pergamon Holdings.

Hollis has guaranteed that pretax profits for 1987 of the businesses being sold will be not less than £2.2 million. They include Oyez Press and Aberdeen University Press.

It is Hollis's policy to sell businesses not central to its core activities of science-based engineering and professional and financial services.

The proceeds will be used to eliminate borrowings and the substantial profit earned over the book value of the businesses sold will improve Hollis's asset base.

## TEMPUS

## Counting Storehouse's wares

Rumour has it that Tony Clegg of Mountleigh has never said he would bid for a company and then not do so. He is making good headway towards his ambition of running Britain's largest property company, but ultimate targets such as Land Securities and British Land remain beyond his reach.

Mountleigh is not an obvious contender for Storehouse's reluctant hand. But perhaps the break-up would be handled better by someone detached from the retail scene. Mountleigh, however, would not relish being left with a miscellany of retail interests once the prime pickings had been carried off.

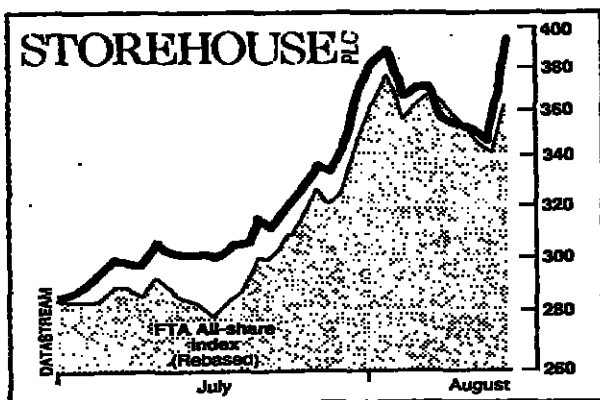
So what is it in for Mountleigh? The Storehouse property portfolio is modest. Of its last stated net asset value of £457 million, £366 million relates to properties, with freeholds only accounting for £110 million.

So the theory that Storehouse is a goldmine of property assets is unsustainable. Perhaps less than a quarter of the share price is underpinned by bricks and mortar.

Three-quarters of the group's retail space, of about 7 million sq ft, is located in prime high street sites, with a further 7 per cent out of town. Those buying there may incur substantial goodwill write-offs, but opportunities to buy large tracts of prime high street space are rare indeed.

Mountleigh's financiers may insist letters of intent from potential purchasers are obtained ahead of a bid.

It would make sense for Woolworth to put down its marker for Mothercare and Habitat while Burton may have its eye on Richard Shops. A saviour for BHS will



be harder to find, although Next may use the sites to extend its larger department-store type outlets. Sears is also on the prowl.

The pick of the bunch is Richard Shops which would command the highest take-off p/e of 25 times earnings, valuing it at £63 million. Add to this Habitat and Mothercare on 23 times, raising £215 million and £522 million respectively, as well as BHS on 21 times, bringing in £965 million, and the whole business is worth £1.8 billion.

Yesterday's price has, however, already reached this relatively full valuation. If Mountleigh initially had to pay as much as 450p, it would be difficult to make much of a turn on the deal. But at 10 per cent below this price, Mr Clegg may tuck away a nice handling charge.

## Thorn EMI

It has been a bad summer for Thorn EMI. It incurred the market's wrath for taking sizeable property profits above the line, admittedly an exceptional item, but hardly a normal trading item. But Thorn is using the money to streamline parts of the business which otherwise

would have been left untouched.

Then it dared to make a US acquisition. Fund managers' wounds from Thorn's past sorties there are still tender. But the new management team has a fresh perspective and wishes to use up sizeable US tax losses. The \$594 million paid for Rent-A-Center also seemed too high. But once the tax losses are employed, the exit p/e falls by more than half to about 20 times.

Moreover, Rent-A-Center is growing by 35 per cent compound and all management incentives are based on an ability to sustain this growth. Rent-A-Center's customers are Middle-Americans in every sense of the word, but its debt debt experience is a third of Thorn's in Britain. Most of the growth is from new openings, but underlying growth is above 10 per cent.

Analysts have, as yet, had little opportunity to probe the Rent-A-Center business and may be more appreciative of its prospects when they travel to the US in the autumn. The open offer closes on Monday week. The current share price is below the 695p placing level and the shares have

fallen by a quarter in the last month. Leaving aside another market nosedive, the shares look significantly oversold.

## American Barrick

London's initial thoughts in mid-1986 about American Barrick Resources were that it was an upstart. After all, who was this small-time Canadian gold mining company, buying a 4.99 per cent stake in Consolidated Gold Fields, fanning speculation that a full bid was following?

But, like Cinderella, American Barrick - now Can\$31.75 a share - is noticed, not for its cheek, but because it is a neat operation with promise.

This week's interim report, showing net income for the six months to end-June at Can\$10.4 million (£4.95 million), against Can\$7.1 million, is only half the story. The other is that attributable gold production of 102,000 ounces at the half-year stage should rise to 240,000 ozs by year-end, which suggests that 340,000 ozs will be its attributable gold tally in 1988.

In addition, American Barrick was holding cash and securities totalling Can\$230 million at June 30, which will prove useful in funding its exploration programme.

The group now has interests in six producing North American gold mines and is homing in on a significant new discovery in Nevada - further news of which can only excite the share price further. Gold reserves have risen from 3.4 million to 6.1 million ozs in six months. Some upstart.

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Claims required for	Claims required for
+52 points	+185 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272	

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Dividend %	165	175	+	106	28	16.5
Shareholder %	378	380	+25	16	2.8	16.2



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Ordinary Dep A/c	3.75	3.79	2.86	2.08	1 min 0-7 day
Girobank	3.00	3.02	2.28	1.65	7 day
Fixed Term Deposits:					
National Westminster	6.63	6.63	5.00	3.63	10,000-24,999
"	6.88	6.88	5.18	3.77	10,000-24,999
"	6.11	6.11	4.60	3.34	10,000-24,999
Midland	6.49	6.49	4.89	3.66	10,000-24,999
<b>BUILDING SOCIETIES</b>					
Ordinary A/c	5.00	5.06	3.81	2.77	1 min
Britannia	7.15	7.15	5.39	3.92	250 min
Bradford & Bingley	7.50	7.50	5.85	4.11	1,000 min
Cheltenham & Gloucester	7.75	7.75	5.24	4.25	5,000 min
Nationwide Non-Resid	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1 min
<b>MONEY FUNDS</b>					
Aitken Hume Monthly Inc	6.21	6.39	4.81	3.50	1,000 min
Alfred Arab Bank	7.34	7.59	5.72	4.16	3,000 min
Bank of Scotland	6.84	7.07	5.33	3.87	2,500 min
Barclays High Rate Dep	6.75	6.92	5.22	3.79	1,000 min
Britannia High Interest	7.00	7.19	5.42	3.40	2,500 min
Citibank Money Mkt Plus	6.58	6.79	5.15	3.72	2,000 min
HSBC Trust & Savings	6.00	6.17	4.56	3.18	5,000 min
Henderson Cheque A/c	6.84	7.07	5.33	3.87	2,500 min
L & G High Int Deposit	6.38	6.48	4.88	3.55	1,000 min
Lloyds Investment A/c	7.50	7.50	5.85	4.11	5,000 min
Lloyds HICA	6.00	6.17	4.56	3.18	2,500 min
M&G HICA	6.50	6.49	4.89	3.66	2,000 min
Midland HICA	6.80	7.19	5.42	3.40	10,000 min
Nat West Special Reserve	6.88	7.06	5.32	3.87	2,000 min
Oppenheimer Money Mgmt	7.00	7.19	5.42	3.40	10,000 min
Phillips & Drew HICA	6.58	6.75	5.09	3.70	1,000 min
Provincial Trust A/c	6.58	6.88	5.17	3.76	2,500 min
Royal Bk of Scot Prem A/c	7.53	7.80	5.88	4.27	1,000 min
S & P Classic	6.45	6.68	5.02	3.65	500 min
Schroder Wagg	5.83	5.99	4.51	3.28	2,500 min
Tyndall Call	6.95	7.13	5.37	3.91	2,500 min
Tyndall 7-day	6.37	6.52	4.91	3.57	2,500 min
Western Trust	6.82	7.14	5.38	3.92	2,500 min
<b>NATIONAL SAVINGS</b>					
Ordinary A/c	6.00	6.17	4.85	3.38	1-10,000
Investment A/c	10.00	7.30	5.50	4.00	5-100,000
Investment Bond	10.50	7.57	5.78	4.20	2,000-100,000
Deposit Bond	10.50	7.57	5.78	4.20	100-100,000
Indexed Income Bond	8.00	5.84	4.40	3.20	5,000-100,000
33rd Issue Cert	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	25-1,000
Yearly Plan	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	20-200/mth
General Extension Rate	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	14 day
Retail Price Index	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	
<b>GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS</b>					
FPS (Management) Ltd	9.10	9.10	7.46	6.10	1,000 min
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.27	5.98	1,000 min
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.32	6.05	1,000 min
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.35	6.11	1,000 min
Canterbury Life	8.50	8.50	6.97	5.70	1,000 min
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY TOWN HALL BONDS</b>					
Northampton	6.77	6.77	5.10	3.74	500 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
Bristol	7.25	7.25	5.46	3.97	1,000 min
<b>FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS</b>					
Sterling	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	7 day
US Dollar	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	7 day
Yen	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	7 day
D Mark	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	7 day
French Franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	7 day
Swiss Franc	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	7 day

Interest taxable, paid gross. \* Tax free. \* Higher returns for larger balances. \* All major banks, other banks may offer. \* Societies chosen based on highest street presence. Higher rates can sometimes be obtained from smaller societies. - contact Chase de Vere Moneyline 01-404 6766. \* 3 p.c. for balances below £500, first £70 of interest tax free, instant access for withdrawals of £100 or less. \* Increased at end of year in line with inflation. \* Additional holdings up to £5,000 for investors re-investing proceeds of existing matured certificates. \* Liable to variation. \* Charge for instant access. Research: Deborah Stern

## KEY RATES

Retail Prices Index (July '86 to July '87)	+4.4
Mortgage rate*	11.25%
Bank base rate	10%
Bank prime overdraft rate*	13%-18% APR
Personal loan rate*	19.7% APR
Credit card rate*	23.8% APR
Hire purchase rate*	26% APR
Bank deposit account	3.75%
Building society or ordinary account	5%
High-interest cheque account*	6.80%
Holiday exchange rates*	
Spanish peseta	166.50
French franc	6.55
Greek drachma	216
Italian lira	2130
* Typical rates 1.000 over 12 months APR = annual percentage rate	
<b>FUND OFFERS</b>	
Wardley	25
MIM Britannia	29
Fidelity	29.32
Royal Trust	29
Murray Johnston	29
Hambros	31
Profi	31
Sea Life	32
<b>BASE LENDING RATES</b>	
ABN	0.50%
Adam & Company	10.00%
BCCI	10.00%
Consolidated Crds	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Nat Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
Chitank NA	10.00%

## UNIT LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

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Edited by Amanda Pardoe

## FAMILY MONEY/1

## THIS WEEK

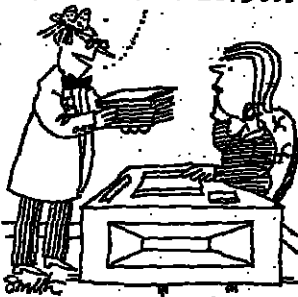
Stretching the pound you use abroad ..... 2

BES turns up a best bet? ..... 2

Living off your savings ..... 3

How to look after antiques ..... 3

I'D LIKE TO SWAP THESE USELESS SHARES FOR SOME USEFUL UNIT TRUSTS



Fair exchange for shares ..... 4

Doubts about AVC scheme ..... 4

Checking on insurance

Peat Marwick McLintock, the accountants, are asking consumers to give their views on the disclosure of life insurance policy charges and expenses, as part of a study it is making for the City watchdog, the Securities and Investments Board. Such charges and expenses ultimately affect the amount of benefits paid to policyholders. Any member of the public with a point of view is being asked to write to Gerry Acher at Peat Marwick McLintock, 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD, before September 30. All correspondence will be treated in confidence.

## Banks link up

Lloyds, Barclays, Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank of Scotland have linked up so that customers can use any of their cash dispensers throughout the UK, to draw cash. There are over 3,800 machines in the network.

## Halifax pilot

The Halifax Building Society is conducting a pilot scheme to offer interest-only mortgages by linking in with company pension schemes to use the commuted benefits.

## Sussex joins GRE

Sussex County Building Society, which has 34 branches in the South and South-East, has agreed to become an appointed representative of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance.

## Fixed-rate loans

Executive Mortgages Ltd is still offering three-year, fixed-rate mortgages at 10.2 per cent. Only endowment mortgages are available. The minimum advance is £30,000. Details: tel. 01-847 1047

## Expat aid

NatWest Bank has introduced some new products for expatriates, offering life insurance, income protection, a savings plan and a new range of Channel Island deposit accounts. The Manchester Building Society has increased its rates for overseas investors. Access Shares are paying 11 per cent gross on sums of £500-£9,999. Larger amounts earn 11.25 per cent. The rate on its 90-day Option Account is 11.5 per cent gross for amounts between £5,000 and £9,999, and 11.75 per cent gross for larger sums.

A stock-buying revolution continues in the high street

## Shares shops to grow

Debenhams, the retail chain store, owned by the Burton Group, is committed to providing the public with an easily accessible stockbroking service, writes Amanda Pardoe.

For the last two years, stockbrokers Quilter Goodison & Co have operated Money Centres in Debenhams's Oxford Street (London) and Bristol branches. Last week, Burtons announced that its new division, Debenhams Investment Services (DIS), had been elected for membership of the Stock Exchange, and on August 26, it will open its first two ShareCentres in the store's Oxford Street and Bristol branches. These will replace the QGC Money Centres, which will close on August 21.

Many of the Money Centre staff will continue to work in the ShareCentres, including Matthew Orr, director of sales and trading, who previously ran both Money Centres for Quilter Goodison.

Mr Orr says: "We're going for new shareholders and those who've shied away from stockbrokers in the past. We want to get stockbroking out of the ivory towers and into the high street." With this in mind, the ShareCentres are being designed to encourage the public to browse and examine the information displayed without being approached.

DIS has set up an Investment Management Committee, which will determine the investment strategy adopted at any one time.

Mr Orr says: "This will ensure that our investment advice is consistent in terms of



A Money Centre has operated in Debenhams, Oxford Street, run by Matthew Orr, above

level and quality in both centres."

The ShareCentres will offer free investment advice, a comprehensive dealing service and a choice of investment management services.

Customers who open an account in a ShareCentre will automatically be issued with a Teletrade Card, so that they

## More centres in the offing

can deal over the phone. This facility will also be available to people who have not transacted any business, for a fee of £10. With the card, buys of up to £5,000 can be made. A higher dealing limit can be applied for.

DIS is offering both a unit trust and an equity portfolio management service. The former will be run on a discretionary basis, and requires a minimum investment of £10,000.

For the latter, the minimum is £50,000 and both an advisory and discretionary service will be available. Both unit

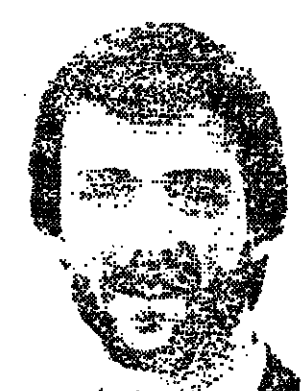
trust and equity portfolios will be subject to an annual valuation charge of £100.

DIS charges 1.65 per cent for UK shares and convertible stocks, with a minimum of £22. QGC charges 1.4 per cent, with a minimum of £25. Lower minimum rates were readily publicised elsewhere during privatisation issues, and Mr Orr says the ShareCentres may be able to reduce the commission for some popular issues.

More ShareCentres are planned. Mr Orr says the company hopes to open two more by Christmas, and one a month thereafter.

Both Debenhams and Quilter Goodison say they have parted amicably; and the birth of the ShareCentre does not mean the death of the Money Centre. On August 21 the QGC Money Centre closes in Debenhams's Oxford Street; on August 24 it will re-open a few doors away in the new services arcade in the basement of Selfridges. A new Money-Centre will open in Bristol.

David Franks, head of retail developments at Quilters, says the Selfridges location offers



them twice the space, and will enable them to develop their service. Though the bulk of business will continue to be share and unit trust dealing, Mr Franks says the staff will also be offering life assurance and pensions through referrals to Quilter Financial Services.

Quilter Goodison is also in the throes of expanding its service to private investors through Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society. The society has been offering a QGC dealing service for privatisation issues, which started with Rolls-Royce.

The minimum commission charged to people selling their shares was £15. It now wants to provide a simple full-time walk-in dealing service from all its branches.

Richard Hall, assistant general manager of Cheltenham & Gloucester, says: "The service will be pitched primarily at investors who want to deal in privatisations and blue-chip/household names."

Full-time, walk-in dealing service

## Now Abbey halts mortgage cuts

By Amanda Pardoe

The Abbey National Building Society yesterday cancelled its proposed cut in mortgage rates. Existing borrowers had been hoping to pay 10.5 per cent as from September 1. Instead, they will continue to pay 11.25 per cent.

At the same time, the Abbey increased the rate paid by new borrowers from 10.5 per cent to 11.25 per cent, with immediate effect. At 10.5 per cent, a £30,000 repayment mortgage taken over 25 years costs a basic-rate taxpayer £227.53 a month; at 11.25 per cent, this rises to £238.46.

John Bayliss, general manager, marketing, at the Abbey says: "We had still hoped to give all borrowers the benefit of a lower rate, but with current market conditions and the obvious concern of the authorities this is not to be."

The Halifax, last week, withdrew its 10.8 per cent rate and reverted to 11.25 per cent. At the time, John Spalding, the chief executive, said that it was probable that 11.25 per cent would be confirmed as the rate for all lenders before September 1. The society is expected to make an announcement after his board meeting next Wednesday.

Throughout the week, other lenders who have not been charging the typical rate of 11.25 per cent have revised their rates, or at least indicated that they will be doing so.

NatWest, the largest lender of mortgage funds among the banks, has raised its rate from 10.5 per cent to 11.25 per cent. This applies to new borrowers immediately and will come into force for existing borrowers from September 1. This means that their existing borrowers will have benefited from the 10.5 per cent rate for one month, which is more than can be said for the Abbey's 1 million existing borrowers.

At the Bradford & Bingley Building Society, existing borrowers had not even had their hopes raised. However, since



The Abbey's John Bayliss blames market conditions

June, new borrowers have been quoted 10.8 per cent. This has now been increased to 11.25 per cent, in line with the rate charged to existing borrowers. But as a special concession, all loans completed between June 23 and August 7 will be charged 10.8 per cent until October 1, or the next general rate change.

Having announced competitive rates for its Selective Payment Mortgage early in the week, the mortgage consultancy John Charcol was forced to increase the rate on Thursday. Borrowers are now being offered a three-year fixed rate mortgage at 11.5 per cent or a five-year one fixed at 11.625 per cent. Borrowers are also able to select between a fixed or floating rate and switch from one to the other at a month's notice.

As opposed to raising its rate, the Household Mortgage Corporation, which started business almost a year ago, has suspended the reduction planned to come into effect this weekend. All borrowers will therefore continue to be charged 10.9 per cent for the time being. HMC primarily provides endowment and pension mortgages.

The Mortgage Corporation, which currently charges 10.1 per cent, is reviewing the position.

The Yorkshire Bank stands out for going against the tide. It confirmed this week that it will be keeping its rate at 10.5 per cent for all borrowers.

## GO FOR GOLD

With the U.K. stockmarket showing increased signs of nervousness after its recent rapid and substantial rise, investors are once again turning to gold, one of the most dependable and durable investments in the world, as a hedge against uncertainty.

And one of the easiest ways to benefit from an increasing gold price is to invest in the top-performing, award-winning MIM Britannia Gold Trust.

## GOLDEN GROWTH

Recently the gold price has been rising steadily, due mainly to fears of rising inflation, a recovery in oil prices and political instability in the Middle East, and we believe gold will rise substantially from current levels.

The MIM Britannia Gold Trust is dedicated to capital growth by specialising in gold-mining and mining finance company shares. Launched in April 1984, its record is already outstanding.

- Best performing international gold trust over the past two years, turning a £1,000 investment into £2,240\*
- 125.8% growth over the last year\*, far outstripping even the buoyant FT All-Share Index (up 59.8%).
- Winner of the Money Observer award for 'Best Commodity Unit Trust' in 1986.

\* To 1st August 1987 - OISL - after net income received and

## YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Whilst gold shares can fluctuate over the short term, the longer-term benefits of investment in this sector are considerable. With up to 10% of your total portfolio invested in gold shares, you'll be well placed to make continuing gains from the ever-changing investment scene. Make your investment now - minimum £500. Simply complete the application form below, or call our unit trust dealers on 0800 010 733 weekdays 9am to 5pm.

It's free from anywhere in the U.K.

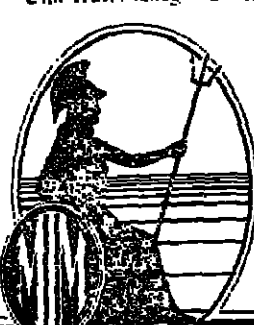
For your guidance, the offer price of accumulation units as at 12th August 1987 was 111.8p and the estimated gross yield was 0.01% p.a. Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

## GENERAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS

Acknowledgement will be sent and certificates issued within 30 days. Unit price and income will be published daily in the national newspapers. Units can be sold back to the trustees at not less than the bid price, calculated as a percentage of the value of the Trust's assets, less charges. The Trust allows a maximum annual charge of 2% (VAT). The Trust does not permit investors to trade in options and in secondary markets during the gold-buying period (1st July and 15th January) or to trade in shares of the Trust during the 15th May and 15th November periods. Income from Accumulation Units is payable to the holder's registered address or by mandate direct to a bank account. Remuneration is payable to qualified intermediaries and is available on request. For full details, please contact Arthur Young, Manager MIM Britannia Unit Trust Managers Limited, Regent Court, 11 Devonshire Square, London EC2M 4YR. Telephone: 01-859 2777. Registered in England No. 8916041, one of the Unit Trust Associates.

To: MIM Britannia Unit Trust Managers Limited, 74-78 Finsbury Pavement, London EC2A 1JH.

I wish to invest £ (minimum £500) in Accumulation ☐ or Income Units ☐ (please tick box of the MIM Britannia Gold Trust, at the offer price ruling on date of receipt of my investment. A cheque is enclosed payable to MIM Britannia Unit Trust Managers Limited.



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Date   
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## Nationwide Building Society

(Incorporated in England under the Building Societies Act 1874)

Placing of £20,000,000 10 1/4 per cent Bonds due 22nd August, 1988

Listing for the bonds has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Listing Particulars in relation to The Nationwide Building Society are available in the Extra Statistical Services. Copies may be collected from Companies Announcements Office, P.O. Box No. 119, The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2BT until 18th August, 1987 and until 31st August, 1987 from:-

Fulton Prebon Sterling Ltd.,  
34-40 Ludgate Hill,  
London EC4M 7JT

Rowe & Pitman Ltd.,  
1 Finsbury Avenue,  
London EC2M 2PA

15th August, 1987



## FAMILY MONEY/2

## A deposit account opened with £20,000 can be more rewarding than you think

If you deposit £20,000, or more with Royal Trust Bank (Jersey) Limited you'll find your return more rewarding than you think.

To find out more contact Trevor Wynn on 0534 27441 or fill in the coupon below.

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Royal Trust Bank (Jersey) Limited has its principal place of business in Jersey and the paid up capital and reserves were £14,886,000 on 31 May 1987.

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## Stretching the holiday pound

### TRAVEL

Depending on where you buy your travellers cheques and foreign currency, you can make your money go further, advises CONAL GREGORY

Travellers cheques are a relatively safe form in which to take money abroad. Many building societies, in addition to the banks and such holiday companies as Thomas Cook, issue travellers' cheques, usually charging 1 per cent commission.

However, the Leamington Spa and Leeds Permanent have no commission for American Express sterling cheques. The Scarborough has no commission on Thomas Cook sterling and US dollars, and the Peckham Building Society charges only half a per cent for Thomas Cook sterling.

Non-investors can also secure these rates with the Leamington Spa, Nottingham and Scarborough, provided cash is presented. There is normally only a few days delay from the time of order, depending on the branch arrangements.

Many holidaymakers will advise that you secure a better exchange rate abroad for sterling, but check your insurance cover because it is usually limited to small sums, such as £50.

It is wise to have actual notes in foreign currency for the first few days and particularly if you are travelling away from large centres. A check on Tuesday showed a noticeable variation between banks on exchange rates with the general recommendation that a bank specializing in that national currency will give a better rate — both on buying or selling.

For buying French francs,

the two best rates were 9.81 fr to the pound from the Royal Bank of Scotland, which includes Williams and Glyn's, and Crédit Lyonnais. But watch the commission rates. The Royal Bank has no commission on selling foreign currency. Crédit Lyonnais charge £1 per £1,000. Société Générale at 9.80 fr was also competitive.

For selling back French francs in notes, Société Générale quoted the best rate at 10.00, but has £2 minimum commission. Crédit Lyonnais was next best at 10.12 fr.

None of the high-street clearing banks could match

the Leamington Spa and Leeds Permanent. The Scarborough has no commission on Thomas Cook sterling and US dollars, and the Peckham Building Society charges only half a per cent for Thomas Cook sterling.

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For buying French francs,

## Guaranteed BS bond at 9.25 pc

The Haywards Heath Building Society has launched a limited issue, guaranteed interest rate bond paying 9.25 per cent net. The minimum investment is £5,000 and the bond will mature on October 31 next year. No withdrawals will be allowed until then. Initial interest will be credited, or paid out, on October 31, 1987. Interest will next be earned on maturity. Although the rate is attractive now, much can happen in a year, and investors should think twice before tying up their money for so long.

### Second homes

For people who are looking for a second home, Executive Mortgages Ltd has launched a new scheme, called Pled a Terre, under which loans for up to 80 per cent of the valuation or purchase price, whichever is lower, will be considered. The income multiples used are three times the main income, plus the second one plus regular overtime or bonus payments. The minimum advance is £30,000. The interest rate, which Executive Mortgages says is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future, is 10.3 per cent for endowment and pension mortgages, and 10.9 per cent for

repayment mortgages. Details from Executive Mortgages Ltd, 01-847 1047.

### Secured bond

Johnson Fry has launched The Secure Bond, an investment bond which has been available to its own clients since the beginning of the year. The aim is to provide access to equity-based investments, but with a measure of capital security when the stock markets are performing badly.

To achieve this, the bond is invested in either the London & Manchester Assurance Investment Trust Fund or the Johnson Fry Cash Fund, or in both, in varying proportions, depending on the market conditions.

The management system for the bond has been designed to ensure that bondholders cannot lose more than 10 per cent of their original investment. The same principal also operates to protect profits made. The bond is aimed at providing capital growth over the medium to long term.

Investors who want to encash all or part of the bond within the first six years are penalized. The charge ranges from 6 per cent of the value of the units in the first year, to 1 per cent in the sixth year. The minimum investment is £5,000. There is an administration fee, but no bid/offer spread. The bond provides some life cover.



### Pension aids

To help employers and employees make their pension choices for 1988, the Samuel Investment Services has launched a set of guides called The Choice Made Simple. The main guide is the most useful, and explains in detail the options facing employers. Two other booklets contain decision trees — one for employers, the other for employees. Copies from John Housden: 01-686 4355.

Sun Alliance has brought out The Pensions Book which is full of facts and figures presented in a lively way. Free copies from Linda Steward on 01-64141 ext 3757.

Legal & General is offering Phased Retirement, looks at the way some companies make the transition from work to retirement easier for employer and employee. Copies from Legal & General, Kingswood, Surrey, 01-847 1047.

## High hopes for new BES fund

A handful of lucky investors are set to make a lot of money out of the first ever fund launched under the Business Expansion Scheme.

The CAVE BES fund was pioneered by Capital Ventures, a small venture capital business based in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. A BES fund is simply a pool of money which is invested in a range of BES companies. Investors in the fund qualify for tax relief in the same way as those who invest directly in a single BES company.

The "cautious estimate" of Dennis Fredjohn of Capital Ventures is that the CAVE fund will more than double in value by the end of its five-year cycle in July next year. Investors who qualified for tax relief of, say, 50 per cent on their stake in the fund will therefore make five times their money.

Of course, Capital Ventures does have less successful funds. It launched two funds under the more restrictive Business Start-Up Scheme, replaced by the BES. With luck, investors in its Basilidon 1 fund will get their money back — but only if you assume that their investments qualify for tax relief at 60 per cent. (Under the BES you could in fact get tax relief of up to 75 per cent.) Half the companies which the fund invested in failed.

The Basilidon 2 fund will make money for investors. Mr Fredjohn reckons the gross value of the fund will increase by up to 50 per cent, which means that investors who got tax relief at, say, 50 per cent, will triple their money.

"There has to be some luck in this game," says Mr



Dennis Fredjohn of Capital Ventures believes the CAVE fund value will more than double in its five-year cycle

Fredjohn, explaining the contrasting performances of the funds. He says that Capital Ventures spends a lot of time with the companies it invests in. Unlike other funds, Capital Ventures does not take any front-end load charges on the money raised. Its reward comes almost exclusively from share options in the companies which its funds invest in.

"There is a great difference between monitoring and contributing to a company. We have a small number of experienced businessmen whose services we call on," says Mr Fredjohn.

Meanwhile, Lazard Venture Capital this week denied that it was considering using £300,000 of the £3.4 million it recently raised in its eighth BES fund to prop up an ailing company into which it had put £400,000 via an earlier fund.

In October last year, LVC put £400,000 into a safety equipment company.

At the time, the company was making losses of more than £100,000 a year and its accounts were prepared on the basis that it was only viable if outside finance continued to be available.

Since then its trading has deteriorated with turnover down and borrowing and losses increasing.

Why is LVC considering putting a further £300,000 into the company? Would it be doing so if it had not already put £400,000 into it? Is it propping up the first investment?

"Certainly not, we would never do that," says Dr. Peter Palmer of Lazard, who says that his company has instigated further management changes recently as well as carrying out a reappraisal of the company's products and the markets for them.

"When we follow any investment, it is either to provide funds for expansion or, as in this particular case, because the opportunities that we saw originally are still there and can be achieved."

"No decision on whether to make an additional investment has been made yet."

"We always look good and hard at any second, third or fourth investment. We are constantly looking at ways of ensuring that we are responsible and that others see us as such."

"We would usually bring another institution in with us, and have in the past had an independent acceptance house take a look."

"In this case the extra investment we are considering is too small."

Lawrence Lever

## FIDELITY SOUTH EAST ASIA TRUST

As the more developed economies of mainland Europe, Japan and the United States talk of growth prospects of 1-3% this year, there is another economic zone that boasts of super growth — South East Asia.

For example, in the past year alone, Hong Kong's substantial economy grew by 8.7% and Taiwan has shown an impressive 9.9% growth rate.

All the South East Asian economies are equally confident of strong growth prospects in the coming years.

Small wonder then that Fidelity South East Asia Trust's twelve month performance is up a massive 110.2%\* compared with a rise of 83.5% in the Fidelity South East Asia Index over the same period.

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So, you benefit from the know-how of both western and local Chinese analysts

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The aim of Fidelity South East Asia Trust is to maximise growth from a very actively managed portfolio of South East Asian securities. Today, all these economies are enjoying boom conditions. In the longer term, the greatly undervalued Pacific Region stock markets (particularly when compared with their economic output) offer outstanding potential.

A major underlying signal is the accelerating relocation of traditional Japanese manufacturing and financial organisations into South East Asia.

Already in the shop windows of the western world 'Made in Hong Kong', 'Made in Singapore' and 'Made in Taiwan' are increasingly being associated with high quality, high technology and leisure goods.

The Pacific Region is fast emerging as one of the world's most important manufacturing zones.

So an investment in South East Asia is an opportunity that should now be seriously considered as complementary to Japan.

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\*Offer in respect of 10.8.87. Source: Fidelity

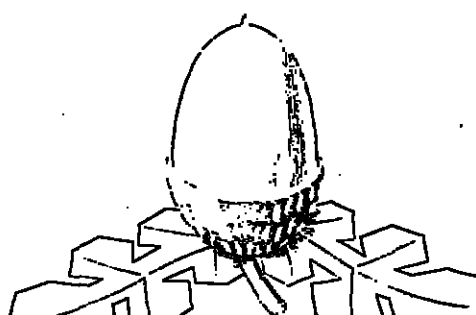
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For further details of this Fund and Murray Johnstone's range of unit trusts, write to Murray Johnstone Unit Trust Management Limited, FREEPOST, Glasgow G2 2BR. Or telephone FREEPHONE 0800 833575.

Alternatively, contact your financial advisor.

\*Source: Micropal. Offer to bid net income reinvested to 1 August 1987.

JOHNSTONE

**MURRAY**



## FAMILY MONEY/3

# Living off a unit trust investment

## INCOME FUNDS

Keeping your savings in a building society is all very well, but if you are looking for income, you ought to invest in income-producing unit trusts, where your capital should grow faster and be protected against inflation, writes RICHARD NEWELL.

Who invests in income? Many retired people use unit trusts to provide regular distributions. There is also a growing number of young, wealthy investors who want to live off their investment income. Each individual case has different circumstances and therefore different income requirements.

This is where mistakes often happen, because investors have been led to believe that all they have to do is find the unit trust company that offers the highest yield. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Though investing for income, you must still ensure that your capital retains its purchasing power. This means that the unit trust must not only be able to show you dividend growth that matches inflation (and it is hoped a bit more besides), but the capital

element of your investment must reflect any appreciation in the stock market. High-yielding trusts do not perform well in capital terms. By choosing the unit trust with the highest quoted yield, you are almost certainly prejudicing the capital element of your investment. The art is to strike the right balance by combining high and low yielding income trusts within your overall portfolio.

This is not as difficult as it may sound because most unit trust groups are used to accommodating investors wanting a regular income. Martin Harrison, marketing director at Prolific Unit Trusts, says: "If you can take a lower initial yield you will get a higher growth in income."

Investing for income is good discipline for a fund manager. His or her main priority is finding the best potential yields from companies which also have capital growth potential. He will try to buy stocks where the yield is high or rising, while selling

stocks where the yield has fallen and some capital appreciation has been seen.

The UK stock market has risen so sharply this year that good income-producing stocks are becoming a rarity. Even taking into account the recent market correction, some fund managers think the market is far too high.

Charles Park at Laurence Prust, managers of the Framlington Extra Income fund, says: "I would feel happier as an investor if I saw the market down another 10 per cent. With company profits and dividends running at 15 to 20 per cent you wouldn't expect the market to go much higher without a re-rating."

Your aim should be to establish a flow of dividend cheques. Most unit trusts make distributions quarterly or half yearly. Some also offer a monthly income facility.

The pot-luck approach to choosing unit trusts for income is a recipe for disaster. The performance of income unit trusts is so mixed you could easily end up with an investment that pays you less than a good building society account. But careful selection of the good performers should pay handsomely.

The easiest way is to put your faith in a company with a



Harrison: higher growth

gift and fixed interest income, and international income.

There are also quite a few "income and growth" or "balanced" funds in the UK general sector. They are spread over such a wide area because the Unit Trust Association has set rules for classifying funds.

Funds with at least 85 per cent invested in ordinary shares or convertibles, 75 per cent in the UK and with an estimated yield at least a quarter higher than the FT All Share Index, will qualify for the UK equity income sector, by far the largest of this group. The average yield on August 1 was 3.5 per cent.

Mixed income funds aim to split their exposure between fixed interest securities and shares. Because gilts and preference shares are higher yielding, the estimated yield

on mixed income funds is normally higher than equity income funds. On August 1, the average for the sector was 4.6 per cent. Gilt and fixed interest income funds must put at least 75 per cent into fixed interest securities and have a yield of at least 75 per cent of war loan stock.

Yields in this sector tend to be much higher, nearer 8 per cent or 9 per cent. Do not use these trusts just to invest in gilts, as you would be better off tax-wise going direct to the market.

International income funds have become much more popular in the last couple of years, prompted by the development of overseas markets and the cut in corporation tax rates. The sector has a slightly higher average yield than UK equity income, at 4.3 per cent.

UK general funds are neither income funds nor growth funds, but a fine balance of the two. Performance is therefore likely to be competent but unspectacular. Average yield for the sector is 2.1 per cent.



THERE MUST BE SOMEONE HERE FOR US...

full range of income trusts. It will compile a portfolio using their different funds and a variety of dividend dates. You simply receive the regular income. And three individual trusts, from Framlington, Schroder and Touche Renmant, pay a monthly income.

To spread the money around and plan the income payments yourself, you will need to obtain information on all the available trusts and how they have performed to date.

Buy a copy of *Money Management* or *Planned Savings Magazine* which contain detailed performance figures. Income funds are usually split into four main sectors: UK equity income, mixed income,

A look at how funds perform

## Acid test that not all pass

Edwards: survey

Ferguson: it works

Judging by the difference in returns, some groups seem unable to produce a steadily rising income, combined with market matching capital growth, Richard Newell writes.

Each year, Peter Edwards at Premier Unit Trust Brokers in Bristol produces a survey of income fund performance. To pass Mr Edwards' test, an income fund manager must have achieved dividend growth at least in line with the rise in the retail price index over a minimum of three years, and capital growth at least in line with the FT All Share Index.

Groups that do not perform to his criteria are put on a black list; those that do are placed on a white list. There is also a grey list for those who did not quite make it and an elite cream list for those who have been consistently at the top.

The survey produced in May shows performance can vary. Bear in mind that when the survey was compiled, the all-share index was up 109 per cent over three years and the retail price index had risen 15 per cent.

The top performer was Stewart Ivory British, which produced capital growth of 157 per cent and dividend growth of 88 per cent.

The poorest performer achieved capital growth of little more than 50 per cent with divi-

dend growth of 2 per cent. The cream of the crop, according to the Premier survey, are the Stewart Ivory British, Perpetual Income and Prolific High Income trusts. Prolific has a full range of income trusts, all of which are consistently at or near the top of their respective sectors.

On August 1, the company held first place in the UK equity income sector, the mixed income sector and the gilt and fixed interest income sector.

Prolific's marketing director, Martin Harrison, says the key to success is continuity of management, a medium to long term approach to the funds and policy of concentrating the portfolios in a relatively small number of stocks.

James Ferguson, manager of the Stewart Ivory British trust, admits that his strategy may seem "unfashionable" to some people, but it clearly works. He says: "Rather than invest in large companies, we tend to use small and medium size firms and we tend not to let any one holding get much bigger than 5 per cent of the fund."

"This gives us good growth opportunities and if one or two of the stocks don't go right, we've a reasonable spread to cover the loss."

## Art of caring for antiques

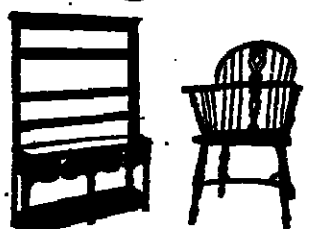
Well-meaning, but amateur attempts to restore antiques can reduce their value, advises MORAG CAMPBELL.

Every auction house in the country has had antiques brought in for valuation which have been cleaned up by the owners in the belief that they were enhancing the value.

It is one thing to set out to "improve" an antique, but all too easy to ruin a piece unwittingly.

Most people know that direct sunlight fades furniture and water colours, that damp loosens the glue in furniture joints and that heat dries out the moisture in wood and causes warping. But many people, unaware of how to look after inherited antiques, may destroy them — and their value — by giving them the wrong kind of tender loving care.

The BBC's *Antiques Roadshow* has had so many objects brought in for valuation which had been robbed of their value by the wrong care and bad



From the BBC booklet

storage that they have published a booklet on the subject, *The Antiques Roadshow Book of Dos and Don'ts*.

Among the advice on the care of nearly 30 categories of antiques — from cameras to teddy bears — is to clean silver only when absolutely necessary, to roll large textiles over PVC drain pipes rather than fold them and never to put your silver in the dishwasher with anything made of aluminium in case it comes out plated.

Because diamonds are easily chipped they should be treated with extra care, especially when being transported to a bank or auctioneer.

And yes, they can be cleaned — gin being a tra-

ditional if wasteful cleaning fluid.

If you come across an attic full of mechanical toys, you are in luck, especially if they are still in their original cardboard boxes. The temptation to throw away a dusty, tatty box should be resisted — the mechanical toy will sell for a much higher price with it than without.

And do not, cautions the *Book of Dos and Don'ts*, patch up the box with sticky tape — keep the bits for professional restoration.

Your favourite teddy bear? Surprisingly, the advice is to treat it to a week's isolation in a box containing an insecticide block from time to time to kill any grubs or eggs. With teddy bears reaching four and even five figure sums at auction nowadays, one cannot be too careful.

*The Antiques Roadshow Book of Dos and Don'ts* is published by BBC Bristol, Broadcasting House, Whitecliff Road, Bristol BS8 2LR, price £1.

## Portfolio Gold

For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the week's Portfolio price changes (today's are on page 27).

Share	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Weekly Tot
1	+2	+4	+4	+7	+4		
2	-3	+3	+5	+5	+1		
3	-3	+7	+6	+7	+3		
4	+1	+5	+2	+5	+2		
5	-1	+2	+5	+8	+2		
6	+2	+6	+2	+6	+1		
7	-4	+4	+6	+7	+3		
8	-1	+7	+3	+10	+5		
9	-5	+5	+7	+8	+2		
10	-1	+3	+3	+5	+3		
11	-2	+5	+4	+8	+3		
12	+2	+3	+2	+7	+1		
13	+4	+5	+1	+7	+1		
14	-2	+7	+5	+8	+4		
15	-4	+3	+5	+7	+2		
16	+2	+4	+1	+5	+3		
17	-1	+2	+1	+7	+2		
18	-3	+7	+4	+9	+2		
19	-3	+7	+6	+9	+5		
20	-4	+3	+6	+5	+2		
21	-1	+3	+2	+6	+2		
22	+3	+5	+4	+6	+1		
23	-6	+5	+4	+6	+3		
24	-1	+4	+3	+8	+4		
25	+4	+4	+2	+6	+3		
26	-2	+6	+3	+6	+2		
27	-1	+3	+5	+6	+1		
28	-6	+4	+5	+7	+1		
29	-1	+5	+2	+9	+2		
30	+2	+5	+4	+7	+1		
31	-5	+4	+6	+4	+1		
32	-2	+7	+1	+8	+4		
33	+2	+5	+3	+5	+2		
34	+2	+3	+4	+6	+2		
35	-5	+5	+7	+5	+3		
36	-1	+8	+4	+10	+3		
37	+3	+6	+2	+4	+3		
38	-4	+4	+4	+6	+1		
39	-1	+4	+5	+8	+4		
40	+4	+5	+4	+7	+1		
41	-2	+2	+3	+5	+3		
42	-3	+4	+3	+6	+2		
43	+1	+6	+3	+5	+2		
44	-3	+7	+6	+8	+2		

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Sector: UK Equity Income (Launch date: 2.9.1974)

**Prolific Special Situations** +652.3% 1st/70

Sector: UK Growth (Launch date: 1.2.1982)

**Prolific Extra Income** +201.2% 1st/14

Sector: Mixed Income (Launch date: 13.10.1984)

**Prolific Convertible & Gilt** +67.9% 1st/40

Sector: Gilt & Fixed Interest Income (Launch date: 1.11.1985\*)

Figures calculated on an offer to bid basis, net income reinvested. (Source: Opal Statistics 1.7.1987\*)

\*Originally launched as Prolific Gilt Capital on 1.6.1981.

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Remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Unit trusts should generally be regarded as long term investments.

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## How to swap shares

## INVESTORS

Until recently, the Government's drive for wider share ownership had met with a fair measure of success.

The British Airports Authority issue, though, proved less attractive as a result of the fixed price allocation of just 100 shares. Investors who intended to sell immediately may have realized that dealing costs would swallow up much of the profit. On the other hand, so few shares seemed hardly worth keeping.

The second piece of bad news was the recent reversal on the stock market.

Unfortunately, selling modest shareholdings is not so easy; some stockbrokers are not interested in small deals. Banks are a better bet. NatWest, of course, has offered an immediate dealing service for issues from British Gas onwards. But there are still sizeable costs.

The answer may be a share exchange scheme from one of the unit trust groups: swapping shares for a holding in one or more unit trusts. The company will either sell the shares, or keep them for one of its own portfolios, the value

being reinvested in the chosen fund or funds.

The various groups have their own criteria for what is acceptable. Basically, the shares must be readily saleable.

Most companies stipulate a minimum value for an exchange. Standard Life, for example, requires a portfolio worth at least £7,500, although there is no set minimum for each shareholding.

Smaller investors can find takers, too. Henderson's minimum is £500, which may include cash where new issues are concerned. The company finds it does much of its business in small holdings that are not always accepted elsewhere.

Unit trusts, compared with a small portfolio of shares, have advantages, such as a greater spread of risk. For just £500, you can invest in a professionally managed fund that has 50 or 60 holdings.

But the chief attraction is the cost saving. If the shares are sold, the investor will be credited with the bid price, just as if he or she had sold them, but the unit trust company will often bear the dealing costs.

In some cases, this applies only if each shareholding is worth a certain amount; but M & G, for instance, will allow its minimum of £1,000 to be made up with cash in the case of BAA and Rolls-Royce. But Save & Prosper will waive its £1,000 minimum if the total investment is £5,000 or more.

The best deal is when the shares are retained, where no costs are borne and the investor can expect to receive at least the mid-market price, and often the full offer price.

Companies do not usually publish lists of which shares will be kept, but most will give an indication on request. Another advantage is that the sale or transfer of shares will be treated as if the day the shares are received. If the company has to wait for a sale to go through, the unit trust purchase will be backdated, so the investor will have the full benefits of any price rise in the meantime.

One point to consider before making an exchange: the company that offers the best price for your shares may not have the best performing unit trusts. So do some homework first on performance.

Liz Walkington

## Hidden cost of pension boost

The old saying that the Chancellor proposes, the Inland Revenue disposes seems to be proving true in the latest pensions row about additional voluntary contributions.

AVCs can be used to boost an individual's pension contributions and everyone in the industry loves them. But, somehow, nobody has been able to make them part of the big time.

The reason is that they are

not to company schemes. Only those in company pension schemes can take out AVCs to boost their pension. The law now requires all companies to provide AVCs but this still depends on the whims of individual pensions managers and their enthusiasm does vary.

All this changed in the March budget when the Chancellor said individuals could make their own AVC arrangements, through free standing AVCs — FSAVCs.

The details were left to the superannuation funds office (SFO) of the Inland Revenue to sort out. As in a fairy story the SFOs emerged as the wicked fairy dashing Cinderella's hopes and converting the carriage of pensions reform into an unrecognizable pumpkin.

Under Nigel Lawson's proposal, an individual wanting an FSAVC could go to any life company or any other provider and make the necessary arrangements. Only one AVC contract could exist at a time but every year the individual could shop around and change the insurance company.

First, says the SFO, But these FSAVCs will be allowed only if the individual does not contribute more than 15 per cent of earnings to pensions and if the pension that he or she will finally earn on retirement will not be greater than two-thirds of final salary.

The restrictions are not new; they apply to existing AVCs and company schemes. But at present AVCs can be done only through company schemes so it is easy for the company to monitor.

Under the SFO's proposed rules the monitoring of FSAVCs will require the creation of an enormous pensions

police. The details will tax most companies. The employer will have to provide a P60 to the insurance companies to make sure the individual arranging the FSAVC is not breaking the 15 per cent contribution limit.

Worse, the employer must make sure that the total pension the employee will get on retirement is not more than two-thirds of final pay. Since most people are likely to have had a few previous jobs, which means bits of pensions floating about in different schemes, totting it up will be a major exercise.

The SFO also wants the FSAVC to be on a money-purchase basis. The employer has to provide a certificate stating in money terms the maximum contribution. This will take him into the dangerous ground of making forecasts of the amount of money secured on any savings contract.

The Securities and Investment Board (SIB) is well aware of these dangers and the employer will have to get an actuary to do the calculations.

Finally, at least every three years the employer must provide another certificate after the individual has provided details of his or her existing FSAVCs.

The employer will have to provide a mass of details to the insurance company. The employer is bound to make a charge for such extra expenses and as Ron Spill of Legal & General makes clear, so will the insurance company.

L & G has suggested to the Inland Revenue that the full monitoring should be reserved for those earning upwards of £30,000. Others could be subject to light monitoring.

Mihir Bose

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## LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

## Watch out for red tape

**Frances Gibb gives due warning that the new Financial Services Act will shake solicitors out of any complacency**

Solicitors who have viewed the Financial Services Act 1986 as, at worst, a distant problem on the horizon, or at best as nothing to do with them, are in for a nasty shock. In the view of one of the leading authorities on the Act's implications for solicitors, William Aldwinckle, of Linklaters, it is likely to affect every member of the profession from the high street solicitor on his own to the City lawyer in a big firm.

The Act is so far-reaching, he says, that it is probable that nearly all solicitors will find themselves having to apply for certification under the Act's rules just to carry out their ordinary work. He predicts that solicitors will find themselves subject to another couple of inches of complex rules which will govern their day-to-day dealings with clients, on top of the increasingly complex professional practice rules within which they already have to try to steer a straight course.

At present, the fine print of the rules is being hammered out between the Law Society and the Securities and Investments Board. Alongside groups such as the accountants, the Law Society wants to apply to be a "recognized professional body" (RPP) under the Act, so that solicitors will be able to obtain

### Law Society qualified to act as an RPP

authorization or certification to carry on investment business under it. Indeed, without such certification they will not be allowed to do so.

It is currently embroiled, therefore, in negotiations with the board so that by the time the application is made all the problems will have been ironed out and recognition will be almost a formality.

On the face of it, the Law Society is well placed to qualify as an RPP because it has its own regulatory structure, book of rules, monitoring system, compulsory indemnity insurance, and compensation fund. But compliance with the Act's stringent requirements is in many ways more difficult for the solicitors' profession than for the mainstream investment industry such as stockbrokers.

The rules of the Securities and Investments Board have been framed very much with the investment industry in mind, and solicitors and accountants, who are only on the periphery of investment, are none the less caught by the Act. Furthermore, Mr Aldwinckle



says, there is no question that those coming under a "recognized professional body" such as solicitors, will be getting a soft option. Both the RPBs and the other self-regulating organizations being set up for those whose main work is investment, will have to be governed by rules as stringent as those of the board itself.

So what will it all mean for solicitors? Only a small portion of the business of a typical solicitor can be clearly identified as investment business, such as where the firm provides a portfolio management service. But what of the solicitor acting in a house purchase, whose client has two mortgage options, one perhaps with an endowment policy. The client asks his solicitor which he thinks is best, and the solicitor is thereby caught under paragraph 15 of the Act on "investment advice."

Contrary to what its heading suggests, this paragraph covers "giving, or offering, or agreeing to give, to persons in their capacity as investors or potential investors, advice on the merits of their purchasing, selling, subscribing for, or underwriting an investment, or exercising any right conferred by an investment to acquire, dispose of, underwrite, or convert an investment."

The Act contains an exemption where such advice is given in the course of carrying on the work of a profession or business which otherwise does not constitute investment business. But this only applies if the advice is "necessary", and the Government has made clear this does not mean "incidental", but that the professional service could not be carried out without that advice. "It's quite clear that a lot of advice solicitors give will not be strictly necessary in this sense," Mr Aldwinckle says.

Then there is the client who says he would like to take out an insurance policy and he asks his solicitor to arrange it. The solicitor obtains the form and returns it for him, and is thereby caught by paragraph 13 under the Act, headed "Arranging Deals in Investment".

Finally, there is the case of a company lawyer whose everyday work is in corporate deals. The client wants to buy a company and asks his solicitor to act. Again, because much of the work involved is "getting the deal to happen",

it is once more caught by paragraph 13 because the client is buying the share capital of another company.

"What is apparently a straightforward job for a solicitor is also an investment activity caught by the Act," Mr Aldwinckle says. "It is purely incidental to the job being done by the solicitor, but there is no let-out."

There is one further far-reaching implication of the Act not yet widely appreciated. A solicitor who breaches the rules can be sued by a third party — any other person who is affected.

This introduces a new principle in that the rules governing the solicitor are no longer a matter just between him and his professional body, and it is the prospect of courts having to adjudicate on such rule breaches that has led to the mass of detail in the legislation itself.

"Solicitors, accountants, and other members of RPBs, will have to comply with a mass of rules on the conduct of investment business: in many cases, for example, they must draw up client agreements setting out certain things,

### Problems of 'getting a deal to happen'

and keep detailed records on the advice they have given. All this will be monitored by the Law Society in its new role as an RPB. It will be extremely difficult for solicitors to remember when they are crossing the fine dividing line into investment business and that they should have done this or that," Mr Aldwinckle says.

There is one positive note in all that, however. Solicitors who feel able to grapple with the rules may find themselves encouraged to move into new areas of business. It is likely that under the Act they will be authorized to do any investment business which is not specifically prohibited, which is a much wider range than is open to them now.

"They will have all these new rules relating to all sorts of investment work which never would have occurred to them in the past to do". "Subject to safeguards for the client, they will be enabled to move into a range of new work and they will suddenly think, 'we could do this or the other'."

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The Princess Royal tests the water of her latest sporting pursuit

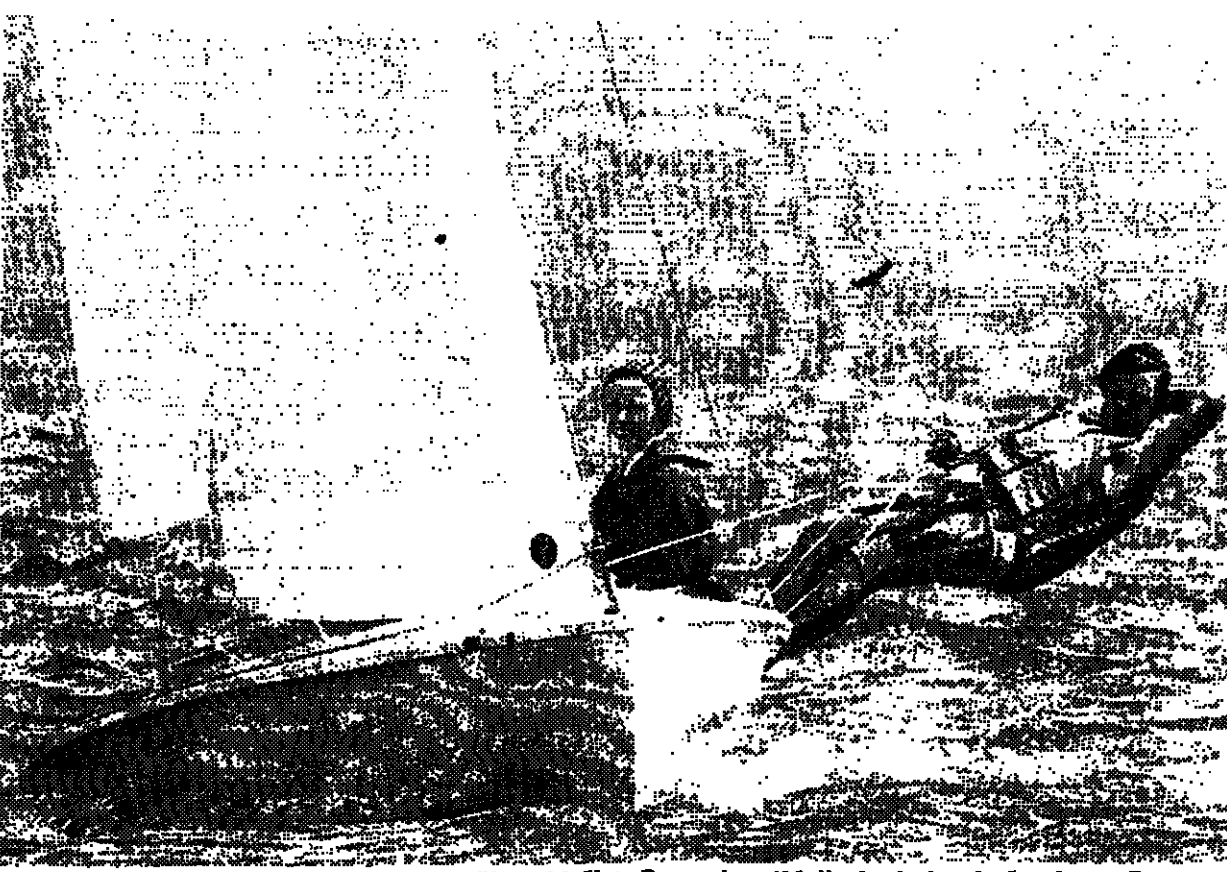
# A slight wind-shift of allegiance

By Roger Lean-Vercoe

Yachtsmen cruising along the Lymington River on Monday might have been surprised at the sight of a well-known Olympic horsewoman at the helm of a diminutive dinghy. The sportswoman in question was no less than the Princess Royal, but those exceptionally well versed in sailing matters might not have been so surprised.

Of late, the Princess, although still heavily involved with equestrianism as well as the Olympic movement, as President of the British Olympic Association, has shifted some of her allegiance towards sailing. For some years the patron of the Royal Lymington Yacht Club, where she is more than just an occasional visitor, she has this year taken over the Presidency of the Royal Yachting Association from Sir Maurice Laing, following in the shoes of her father, the Duke of Edinburgh, who has held this appointment on two separate occasions.

It is to her credit that her involvement with the sport is more than just a title on someone else's notepad; she is in fact taking great pains to become personally involved with the sport. In recent months she has been seen at the helm of a small yacht, a J24, in the Solent but her appearance in a 420 dinghy during a visit to the Royal Lymington Yacht Club's junior regatta demonstrated her determination to master all aspects of her new found sport.



Ruling the waves: The Princess Royal sailing with Kate Rogers in a 420 dinghy during the Lymington Regatta

Although small in size and widely regarded as a trainer for the larger 470 dinghy which is raced at the Olympic Games, the 420 with spinnaker and a crew on a trapeze is not a craft for the unadventurous. Just in case the Princess was not ready for such an adventure she was offered the helm of a rather

more sedate 12-metre Sharpie, but the greater challenge was accepted readily.

Kate Rogers, aged 16, the daughter of the well-known local sailor, Dr Jonathan Rogers, in whose boat the Princess sailed, was understandably nervous before the event. "The 420 can be a bit of a handful

and I didn't know how good the Princess was—she told me that she had sailed a little in Topper and Laser single-handed dinghies but never in a 420—in fact she was very good. In one gust we were on the verge of a capsize but she stayed very cool and there was no problem."

The Princess, none the

worse for her near ducking, picked up the beach at Hurst Castle along with about 250 children racing in the regatta, before sailing home in a Sharpie. Next week Kate, who won the 420 class in the junior regatta, hopes to be competing in the national championships with her regular crew Jeremy Sanstone.

## MOD PENTATHLON

### Midnight epic by Mahony

By Michael Coleman

Fourteen hours of non-stop fencing at the world championships in Moulins, France, earned Dominic Mahony the reward of elevation from fifth place overall from 35th to fifth place overall with three disciplines still to come. It was a stunning performance and lifted the team's morale immensely.

Mahony, a former national junior and senior épée champion, won 46 of his 65 fights and have beaten more opponents but for a lapse in concentration towards the latter part of a gruelling day in which every competitor had to be fought, including his own team colleagues. The test went on until after midnight.

"Dominic is not yet used to the long contests we have in modern pentathlon," Ron Bright, the British team manager, said. "He lost valuable points towards evening, but then picked up. But for that, he could have been up there in the first three."

Those first three were Laszlo Fabian, of Hungary, who swept nearly everyone else off the piste with a huge score of 1,128 (56 victories), the local hope, Joel Bouzou, 1,080 (53), and Igor Shvartz, 1,048 (51), whose 1,048 from 51 hits gave him a narrow overall lead.

In the team battle, the Soviet Union, even without the banned tchotchke, Anatoly Starostin, took a firm hold on the contest with 5,868 points. Britain moved up to eighth, but only 212 points behind second-placed Czechoslovakia, a deficit which both Richard Phelps and Graham Brookhouse, were planning to wipe out in the 300 metre swimming.

RESULTS: Phelps, 1. L. Fabian (Hungary), 1,128; J. Bouzou (France), 1,080; I. Shvartz (USSR), 1,048; D. Mahony (GB), 988. Other British: 17. R. Phelps (GB), 988; G. Brookhouse (GB), 988; 20. O. Starostin (USSR), 1,558; 21. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 22. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 23. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 24. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 25. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 26. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 27. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 28. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 29. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 30. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 31. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 32. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 33. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 34. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 35. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 36. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 37. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 38. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 39. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 40. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 41. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 42. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 43. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 44. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 45. S. Ustinov (USSR), 1,558; 46. S. 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Relief rather than self-congratulation should greet the opening of the League's 100th season

# New optimism rises from the ashes

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

Although the Football League is celebrating its 100th birthday, it would be unseemly and irresponsible to prepare today for the beginning of an elongated party. The season should instead mark the end of a wake. The English game has been in mourning as was proper, and only now can it lift the black veil that has covered its face for two years.

The victims of Bradford, Birmingham and Burnley, mercifully, did not suffer in vain. Albeit posthumously, they stirred the apathy of the Government, the impotence of the authorities and the egotism of clubs. They started a process of rehabilitation for a patient, crippled financially and battered by hooliganism, that was itself being left to die.

Slowly, and shamefully belatedly, progress has been made. Statistical signposts, such as the number of arrests (up by 29 per cent), ejections (by 45 per cent) and spectators (by one million), proved that last season the game regained some of the public confidence and appeal that it had been losing steadily over the previous decade.

But the apparent end of the decline should be greeted with relief rather than self-congratulation. The recent survey showing that most clubs are "technically insolvent" should, for instance, be an adequate warning against including optimism. Many more clubs, including perhaps drastic ones, must be taken before full health is restored.

Either the sharing of ground, or the return to a part-time existence — or indeed both — would

## FOOTBALL: COUNTDOWN TO THE SEASON

lift the burden on those in the lower divisions. The fixture list, as David Pleat stated yesterday in *The Times*, remains far too long and crowded. At least the load has been lightened in the first division, though it is still the heaviest in Europe.

It is still regarded as the most competitive, too. Yet, as for the last half-dozen years, the list of realistic potential champions is brief. Look no further than Arsenal, Everton, Manchester United, Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur. Coincidentally, all of their managers are relatively new. Kenny Dalglish, appointed in 1985, represents the oldest vintage.

All but Everton have also strengthened their already substantial challenge with at least one expensive acquisition. How quickly and how successfully will they and their colleagues adapt to one another? The answer could provide the most significant clue to the overall question. The bookmakers believe the title will, for the tenth time in 16 years, be claimed by Liverpool.

Even though they will begin without four senior representatives and without the benefit of home comfort (Anfield will not be open until September 12), they are the favourites at the surprisingly short odds of 15-8. Everton, the most settled squad but with a fresh man in charge, lie behind them.

If the English crown is to be removed from Merseyside for the first time since 1981, either Arsenal must learn from last season's experience, Tottenham must find greater consistency or United must be led throughout by Bryan Robson.

Ideally, the three pretenders will achieve their respective aims and prolong the nation's interest.

Coventry City, if they can sustain their FA Cup form, and Nottingham Forest, although their squad is youthful, should be among the chasing group.

So might Luton Town and Norwich City, less fashionable clubs who not only rose above their expected place last season, but did so with commendable style.

Wimbledon, the antipathy of subtlety, did not. Finest £4,500 by the Football Association for their appalling disciplinary record, they were at times excessively brutal. The thought of them facing Portsmouth, another intimidating team who had three players sent off in one match alone last season, and who were fined £2,250, is a shudderingly unattractive prospect.

Live television coverage, regarded now as a help rather than a hindrance, promoted a more acceptable side. To brighten the product still further, clubs and officials have responded to ideas put forward by a committee formed by Ron Greenwood, Jimmy Hill and Bertie Mee, who should have much more profound power and influence.

England, the only home country with a

realistic opportunity of competing in the final of the European championships next summer, will clearly provide a lift if they do qualify. There can be no doubt that their performances during the World Cup in Mexico contributed to the increase in gates.

Yet nothing draws crowds more than exciting individuals. They used to fill an hour of conversation. Now the discussions last a matter of minutes and especially since Hoddle and Rush, extraordinary exponents of their different arts, are no longer on domestic display. They went to rich playgrounds beyond reach of English clubs.

When the European competition opens next month, the stage will belong to the likes of Rush, as he leads mighty Juventus against Valletta of Malta, and Maradona, in Napoli's tie against Real Madrid. Domestic eyes will be caught by Glasgow Rangers, as they take on Dynamo Kiev, and even little Merthyr Tydfil, Atalanta's opponents.

Many believe that UEFA may lift their ban next March. After an outbreak of violence on cross-Channel ferries had blackened the dawn of last season, Jacques Georges, the president, stated that "the behaviour of English fans has become worse". So far, no such ugly clouds have been seen.

That, in itself, is comforting. But it is sobering to realize that the game which was on the verge of collapse has tottered to its feet and is only now, in the year the League reaches 100, starting to walk towards the horizon accompanied by genuine hope and confidence.

## Sports market boom likely to hold course

By John Goodbody

The sports market in Britain has risen by more than 100 per cent in the last seven years, is growing slightly faster than overall consumer expenditure and by 1991 is forecast to be worth more than £4 billion.

A report published yesterday underlines the boom in consumer spending on sport in the 1980s, particularly in footwear, clothing, funding, sponsorship and promotion.

In 1980, the sports market was £1.57 billion, 1.15 per cent of consumer expenditure, but it has climbed sharply to an average rate of 10.4 per cent, while the authors estimate will be £3.1 billion this year.

Key Note Publications detects three familiar trends in this decade which have influenced consumer expenditure. First, individual sports have increased in comparative popularity over team sports. Second, there has been a move away from formal competitive sports towards fun and fitness activities and, finally, the growth of leisure sports, such as darts and snooker, as a result of their popularity on television.

In particular, the interest in the 1980s in keep-fit activities such as jogging, aerobics, weight-training and swimming has meant that clothing and footwear sales have outperformed sales of equipment. Swimwear alone is now worth about £100 million.

### Tracksuits now everyday wear

The report also states: "Sport, to a certain degree, has come of age, and to be sporty look sporty is now in vogue. With the changes in social attitudes, and a recent economic revival, exercise and keeping fit are becoming an important part of life in the 1980s."

"Fashion has recently been greatly inspired by the sports clothing and sports-related clothing and footwear are now part of everyday dress, with tracksuits and training shoes worn as casual wear."

The sales of footwear associated with sport have risen by 55 per cent in value terms during the last decade, while clothing sales have more than doubled in the same period.

to an estimated £153 million last year.

Sports footwear, the report states, has a youthful, male bias and is purchased mainly by 15 to 24-year-old males. Women are the largest buyers of sports clothing, while for men the 15 to 19 and 25 to 34 age groups are the largest purchasers of clothing.

Equipment expenditure was £865 million in 1987 or 27.5 per cent of the sports market, compared with 32.3 per cent in 1980. This is partly because growth in sports, such as running, require little equipment.

### Women in more active role

Local authorities, the biggest purchasers of equipment, have been cut back by Government restraints but this has been compensated by the growth in private gyms and health centres practising fitness at home.

It is estimated that health and fitness equipment forms 7.3 per cent of the equipment sold, exceeded only by camping, with 9.2 per cent, and golf, 11.4 per cent.

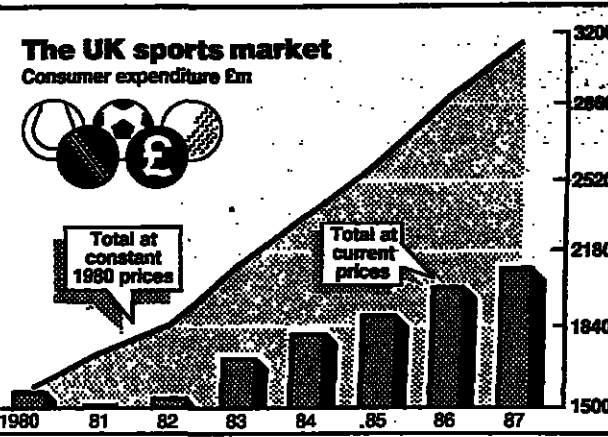
The balance of trade in sports equipment is not in the United Kingdom's favour, with a deficit of £24 million of imports over exports last year.

The review forecasts that during the next 10 years it is likely that there will be "more people able and willing to take part in sport, with those dependent heavily on the 30-39 age groups, and especially those relying on the 30-44 age groups benefiting most."

"Women are clearly going to be an increasing factor in the sports market. By 1993, we estimate that they will represent 44.3 per cent of sports participants compared to 39.6 per cent in 1986."

"By the year 2000, if these trends continue, women will represent around 46 per cent of participants and in the early part of the next decade could be 50 per cent of participants."

"Market review - UK Sports Market (First edition), by Key Note Publications Ltd, 28-42, Banner Street, London, EC1."



### YACHTING

## Top award shared by London

By Barry Pickthall

Britain's Royal Ocean Racing Club was declared the joint winner of the Champagne Mumm World Cup last night. The club shares the biennial title with New Zealand after both countries tied on 301 points at the end of the Admiral's Cup this week, the last of the four qualifying events.

The three boat teams representing the London club, which governs offshore racing in this country, won the 1985 Southern Cross Cup in Sydney and last year's Sardinia Cup, while New Zealand finished second in the Australian series, but won the Kenwood Cup in Hawaii.

Britain did not send a team to the Pacific event, which counted as their discard, and began the overall standings, two points behind the New Zealanders. Australia 83 points ahead but with a discard in hand. By winning the Admiral's Cup, New Zealand retain the championship title for a second year, but Britain's second place in this same event pushed Australia into third spot overall.

Another bonus for the British Club is that they have won a grand total of £100,000 (about £62,000) towards sending a team to next year's Kenwood Cup. The money, awarded to the top European team in the Admiral's Cup, covers two-thirds of the shipping and travel costs and will allow the Club to enter the event for the first time.

RESULTS: Champagne Mumm World Cup, 1985. Britain and New Zealand, 301pts; 2. Australia, 197pts; 3. W. 190pts; 4. 198pts; 5. Netherlands, 187pts; 6. Sweden, 186.

### SQUASH RACKETS

By Colin McQuillan

The broadening international base of the women's competition indicated earlier this week by the advance of Netherlands, Canada, West Germany and Barbados in the World Championships was immediately confirmed at Sussex University, Brighton, yesterday, by early results in the individual championships.

Eva Svenby, aged 18, a student from Malmö, Sweden, clinically removed Shannon MacNaughton, the fourth-ranked Australian, thus instantly preventing a repeat of the last world championship quarter-finals in Dublin, which were filled entirely from England and Australia.

England's world champion team fell to the top seedings behind Fitzgibbon, who yesterday defeated Lori Dieman, of Canada, 9-0, 9-4, 9-5.

### DIVING

## Russians invite Morgan

From Roy Moor

Robert Morgan, Britain's best prospect for a medal in the European championships, has so impressed the Russian diving training sessions here that they have invited him to prepare for next year's Olympic Games at their elite diving academy in Minsk.

Morgan, aged 20, the highest placed Briton when he won the high-board bronze medal for Wales at last summer's Commonwealth Games, has improved considerably since joining the diving school at Crystal Palace for daily tuition from Chris Snodde, winner of four Commonwealth gold medals, and Mike Edge, the chief coach to the British diving team.

Edge says of the Russians' invitation: "It proves what we have been aware of for some time — that Morgan has immense diving potential. The pity is that more money is not available in Britain to send our divers around the world to gain more international experience and to accept invitations like this latest received from the Russians."

"Robert has the ability to win the high-board gold, here. Georgiy Chogoradze, of the Soviet Union, is the only diver in this event he has not beaten at some time. The big test for him will be to withstand the pressure. His dives are well polished. I am keeping my fingers crossed that they will remain so throughout the competition."

Morgan also contests the springboard event, starting on Monday, when the opposition will include Alexander Gladchenko, the Soviet Cup-winner from the European Union.



Back in business: Regis has recovered from injury to lead the Coventry attack

## City relying on youth Coventry drop Wembley hero

By Ian Ross

McL Machin, given the task of restoring Manchester City's lost pride, believes his policy of giving youth its head will reap a rich reward in the months ahead.

On the eve of the new season, the Manchester City manager predicted that Maine Road will again be playing host to first division football in 12 months' time.

He said: "I believe we are capable of winning the championship. If you do not think that, there is no point in my staying here. I am not saying this as a PR exercise. I really mean it and have told my players as much."

"We are developing a solid

system of playing to our strengths and the squad has improved beyond all recognition over the pre-season period. I believe our main threat will come from Leeds United, Aston Villa, Leicester City and Ipswich Town."

For today's home game against Plymouth Argyle, Machin places his trust in inexperienced hands, selecting five members of the side that won the FA Youth Cup two years ago.

On the transfer front, City have ended their pursuit of Eliseo, Porto's Brazilian centre half. He had been lined up as a possible replacement for Mick McCarthy, who joined Celtic at the end of last season.

Keith Houchen has been left out of the Coventry side for today's Wembley repeat against Tottenham Hotspur at Highfield Road (Chris Moore writes).

Houchen, whose diving header took last season's FA Cup Final to extra time, loses his place to Coventry's record £750,000 summer signing from Chelsea, David Speedie, who will play alongside the fit-again Cyrille Regis in the attack.

"It was a difficult decision but Houchen took it like a man," John Sille, the Coventry manager, said. "He himself knows that this form has not been great lately and the player in form is always going to be selected. This will be happening now we have a stronger squad."

### TOMORROW

#### Second division

Barnsley v Leeds (12.0)

#### CRICKET

Refuge Assurance League

2.0 to 7.0, 40 overs

DERBY: Derbyshire v Worcestershire

CHILSFORD: Essex v Middlesex

SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Worcestershire

TRENT: Gloucestershire v Worcestershire

WARRICK: Gloucestershire v Worcestershire

TAUNTON: Somerset v Yorkshire

THE OVAL: Surrey v Kent

HOVE: Sussex v Warwickshire

Other matches

Bristol: Gloucestershire v Rest of the World XI

MINOR COUNTRIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Eastern division: Luton (Warwick) v Bedfordshire; Durham; Lincolnshire; Lincolnshire v Cumberland; Western division: Warwickshire v Worcestershire; Wiltshire; Wiltshire v Dorset; Oxfordshire; Warwickshire v Worcestershire

WARWICK: Under-25 competition: Semi-finals: Headington v Yorkshire

SURVEY

CYCLES: Kewley tour of Britain. Fourth stage: Birmingham to Cardiff, 111 miles

11.11 p.m.

FOOTBALL: Football League. Gillingham v Luton (12.30)

WARRICK: Football League. Gillingham v Luton (12.30)

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### TODAY'S TEAM NEWS

#### Arsenal v Liverpool

Lawson and Molloy will be missing from Liverpool's line-up, but Beardsley, Barnes and Aldridge all play. Nicol returns after a hernia operation. For Arsenal, Quinn makes way for Smith. Rix and Groves are omitted.

#### Charlton v Nottm For

Glover, aged 17, stands by to make his debut for Forest should Wilkinson's thigh injury not respond to treatment. Charlton are without their central defenders, Shrieff and Miller, because of injury and suspension. Respectively, Thompson and Pender take over. Mackenzie makes his debut.

#### Chelsea v Sheffield Wed

McCall, formerly of Ipswich, makes his debut for Wednesday. Pates and Burnstead are unfit with knee injuries. For Chelsea, who are likely to include Dorisio, Clive Wilson and Kevin Wilson, their new players.

#### Coventry v Tottenham

Mabbutt, who injured an ankle against Arsenal on Monday, faces a late test but should play. Houchen, one of Coventry's FA Cup heroes, makes way for Speedie. Borrowes, who missed the final, plays. Gynn is preferred to Phillips. Regis and Bennett were declared fit.

#### Derby v Luton

Shilton, recovered from throat and ear infections, makes his League debut for Derby, but Williams is doubtful with a back strain. Foster returns for Luton, who are at full strength.

#### Everton v Norwich

Everton are without Southall, Sheedy, Heath, Stevens, Snodin

#### and, possibly, Field, who has more knee trouble. Norwich make a late choice between Biggins and Rosario in attack. Williams and Crook in midfield, and Brown and Culverhouse in defence.

#### Oxford v Portsmouth

Portsmouth, Baird and Hilaire, their new signings, suspended, could also be without Blake (hamstring) and Connor (thigh). Dreyer is Oxford's only doubt with a leg injury. Langan is on call.

#### Southampton v Man Utd

Cook, aged 18, makes his debut for Southampton at left back less than six months after playing as a winger for the youth team. Moore, signed from Oldham, makes his debut, too. In place of Wright, who is reported to have a back injury and Graham Baker makes his return to the Dell after a spell at Manchester City. McClair and Anderson make their United debuts.

#### Watford v Wimbledon

McClair has shaken off influenza to lead Watford, who include Snodin in attack. New signing, and Agana, aged 23, signed from Weymouth. Wimbledon are definitely without Shilton and Scott. Ryan and Thorn face tests. Young and Goodyear are on stand-by and Miller, 20, may make his debut.

#### West Ham v QPR

Brook, Rangers' newest signing, is included along with Dennis and fellow first division players. Stewart must test an Achilles tendon for West Ham. Orr is likely to play alongside Martin.

#### TODAY'S FIXTURES

#### Barclays League

#### First division

Arsenal v Liverpool

Charlton v Nottingham F

Chelsea v Sheffield Wed

Coventry v Tottenham

Derby v Luton

Everton v Norwich

Oxford v Portsmouth

Southampton v Manchester Utd

Watford v Wimbledon

West Ham v QPR

3.0 unless stated

#### Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v Rangers

Celtic v Motherwell

Dundee Utd v Morton

Falkirk v Dunfermline

Hibernian v Dundee

St Mirren v Hearts

#### Second division

Birmingham v Stoke

Huddersfield v S Palace

Ipswich v A Villa

Leicester v Shrewsbury

Manchester C v Plymouth

Middebury v Millwall

Sheffield Utd v Bournemouth

WBA v Oldham

#### Scottish second division

Aberdeen v Stirling

Ayr v Motherwell

Brechin v Berwick

Cowdenbeath v St Johnstone

Queen's Park v Albion

Southampton v Stirling

Stranraer v Arbroath

Walsall v Fulham

4.0 unless stated

4.0 unless stated

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# Mansell grits teeth behind Piquet as colleagues lead field

From John Blunden  
Zeitweg

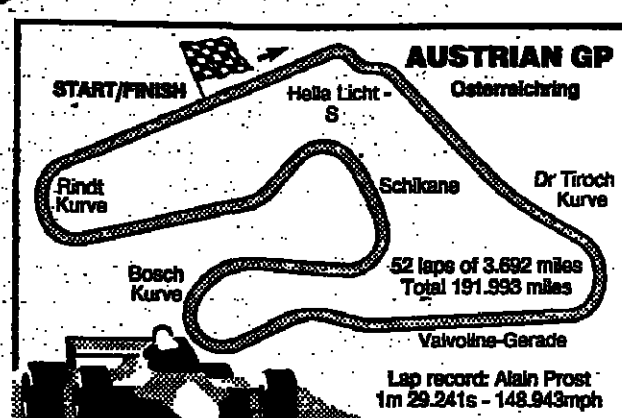
The Canon Williams-Hondas of Nelson Piquet and Nigel Mansell once again set an unchallenged pace during the first qualification period for tomorrow's Austrian Grand Prix.

Mansell, in considerable pain after a wisdom tooth had to be extracted on Thursday evening, took only seven minutes to set the fastest-ever time so far on the Österreichring, with 12 minutes remaining of the hour-long session, Piquet took a tenth of a second off Mansell's best to claim the provisional pole position.

By then, Mansell was engaged in full tank testing, and although he stopped to pump out some fuel before offering a reply, time ran out and his final two laps had to be made with his tank still half-full. With bad weather forecast for today, the starting grid may already have been decided. If not, a lap in 1min 22sec looks within the reach of the Williams drivers on a circuit which yesterday reclaimed the title of fastest of all Grand Prix tracks, just one fifth of a mile an hour quicker than Silverstone.

Ferrari have special qualifying engines here offering an extra 500 r.p.m., and Berger used his to good advantage to claim third quickest time. The Ferraris also seemed less affected than most over the

## MOTOR RACING



Lap record: Alain Prost 1m 29.241s - 148.943mph

52 laps of 3.692 miles  
Total 191.936 miles

Valvoline-Garage

Dr. Tiroch

Schikane

Hella Licht

START/FINISH

AUSTRIAN GP

Osterreichring

Valvoline-Garage

Dr. Tiroch

Schikane

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START/FINISH

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Schikane

Hella Licht

START/FINISH

## HORSE TRIALS

# Dog fails to knock out Sir Wattie

By Jenny MacArthur

Despite an untimely confrontation with a dog inside the dressage arena, Ian Stark and Sir Wattie are in the lead at the end of the first day of dressage at the Croft Original British Open championships at Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire.

Captain Mark Phillips had the second best test of the day on Carriar but he is competing for honours. As course designer he is normally not allowed to compete at the event but the selectors asked him to ride for honours to compare his performance with that of the other nine riders short-listed for the European championships who are having their final trial here.

Stark, whose place in the team for the championships was the Edinburgh Woodlark's Sir Wattie is expected to be confirmed on Monday, was trotting around the arena just before starting his test when a large, hairy dog leapt in front of him.

Although Sir Wattie, last year's Badminton winner, was unsettled and lost a few marks early on in his test as a result, Stark was the only rider to finish with a dressage score in the 20s. But he will not have much breathing space in tomorrow's cross-country over a course which, as expected, is big and unforgiving.

Just four marks behind Stark in official second place, is Rachel Hunt, riding the MacConall-Mason Gallery's Alton. Stark is shortlisted for the championships. Miss Hunt, already noted for her fearless cross-country riding, is now becoming an accomplished dressage rider following several months' training in the company with Rosemary Springer.

Hard on Miss Hunt's heels, in equal third place, are the Gatcombe-based Jon Evans, on The Cordwainer, and Madeleine Gurdon, on Midnight Monarch. Evans, who is competing in a disadvantage on home ground — where horses are too familiar with the route back to the stables — but if Evans reproduces his recent form with The Cordwainer on Sunday he should be in contention for the £2,000 first prize.

Miss Gurdon, who is a reserve for the shortlist for the championships, has an added incentive for a good performance. Two weeks ago she signed a contract with Matchbox Toys which enables her to take Midnight Monarch off the market — he had been on the point of being sold to Japan for next year's Olympic Games.

RESULTS (after first day of dressage): 1. Sir Wattie (Stark) 20.2; Alton (Hunt) 19.5; 3. The Cordwainer (Evans) 18.5; 4. Midnight Monarch (Gurdon) 18.0; 5. The Cordwainer (Evans) 17.5; 6. The Cordwainer (Evans) 17.0; 7. The Cordwainer (Evans) 16.5; 8. The Cordwainer (Evans) 16.0; 9. The Cordwainer (Evans) 15.5; 10. The Cordwainer (Evans) 15.0.

## SHOW JUMPING

# Austrians win Nations Cup

Rotterdam — The Austrians, who won their first Nations Cup in Sweden last month, are still enjoying the taste of victory, for a Rotterdam triumph today won with 12 faults, to the 20 of the German team (a Special Correspondent writes).

It was a rather disappointing effort for the British, but they were fielding only half of their intended team for the European championship in St Gallen in two weeks' time.

All the same it must have been irritating for Ronnie Massarella, the chef d'équipe, to see Warren Point fault at the combination and go in the water on each round, giving Michael Whitaker the discard score twice.

RESULTS: Rotterdam Nations Cup: 1. Austria, 12 faults; 2. West Germany, 20.3; 3. France, 24.0; 4. Sweden, 25.0; 5. Italy and Netherlands, 26.7; 6. Spain, 28.0; 7. Portugal, 28.0; 8. Belgium, 28.0; 9. Denmark, 28.0; 10. Finland, 28.0.

For the record

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...merican Games in Indianapolis. "I have the capability to jump over 8.90 metres," Lewis said.

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## 11m sales

...ertron, the League champions, have increased their season ticket sales by almost 10 per cent and pre-season sales have topped £1m for a first time.

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